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The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Administration's Panic-cure	818
Is the President Hostile to the Hughes Boom?	814
For Central-American Peace	816
Enter Oklahoma	817
Prohibition for Alabama	818
An "Inside" Water Route Along the Coast	819
A Lost War-scare	820

FOREIGN COMMENT

The Kaiser's Responsibility for the German Scandal	821
French View of English Parliamentary Decadence	822
What Will the New Douma Amount to?	823
Eclipsing the Suez Canal	824

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How Wireless Telegraphy Works	825
Swamp-drainage by Bore-holes	826
Compress Air to Raise Sunken Ships	826
Has the Sky-scraper a Limit?	827
A "Poison-squad" for Soda-water	827
High Explosives for Sky-sailing	828
History of "Diabolo"	828
The Largest Strong-box	829

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Learning and Social Status of the Protestant Episcopal Church	830
A Korean Revival	830
Moral Heroism of Moncure D. Conway	831
Clerical Railway Rates	832
Sunday Closing in England and Germany	832

LETTERS AND ART:

Preaching the Gospel of Beauty to America	833
Some Caprices of Our Language	833
The Incubus of the American Illustrator	834
Humanity's Gain from Child Study	835
Attacking the "Vernacular" of Barrie	836

FEATURES OF THE COMING YEAR'S MAGAZINES

837-841

MISCELLANEOUS

842-850

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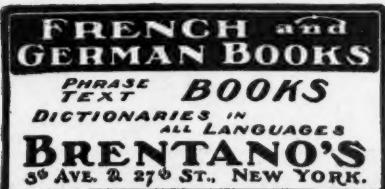
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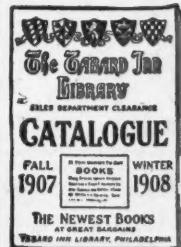
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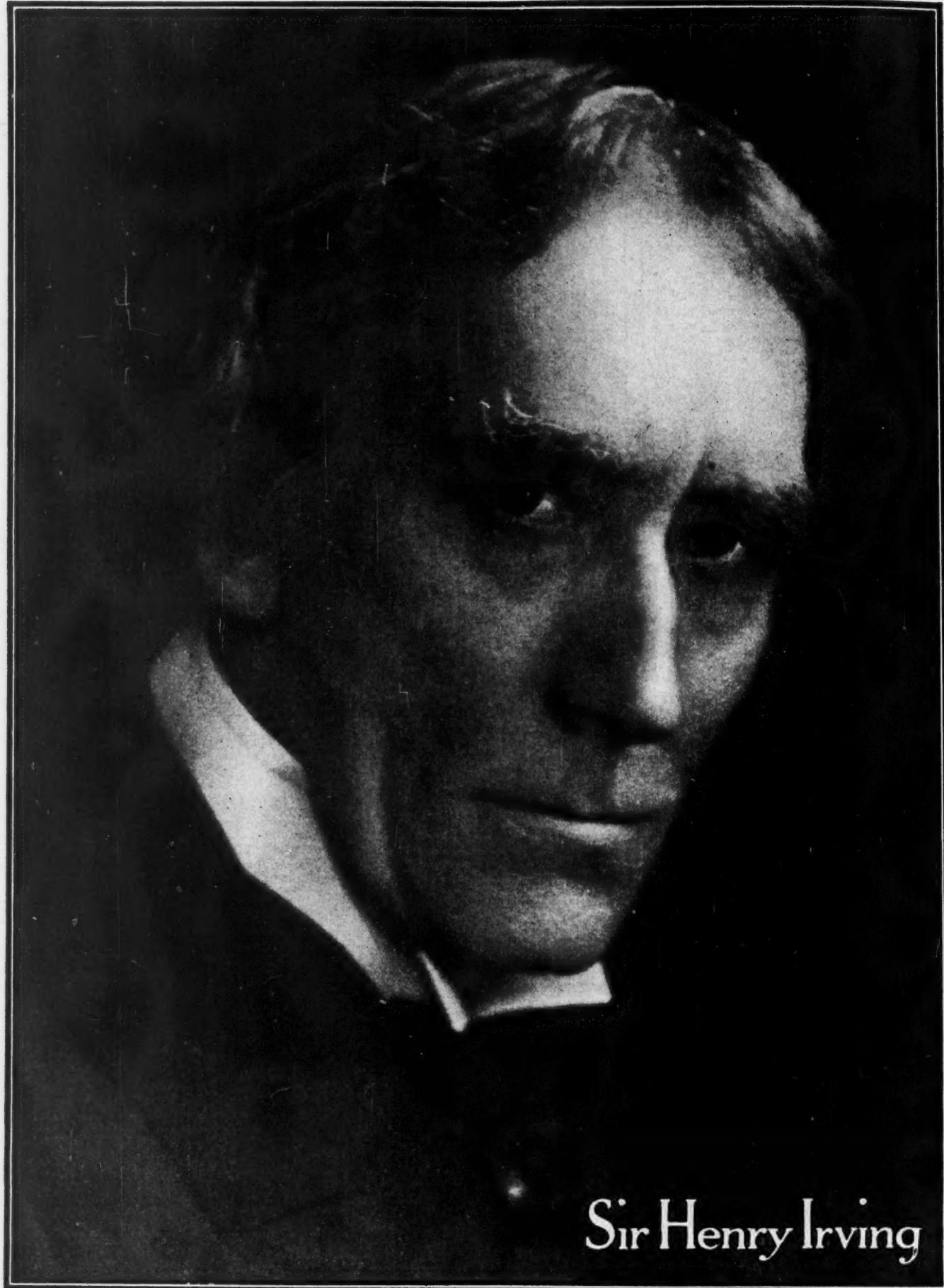
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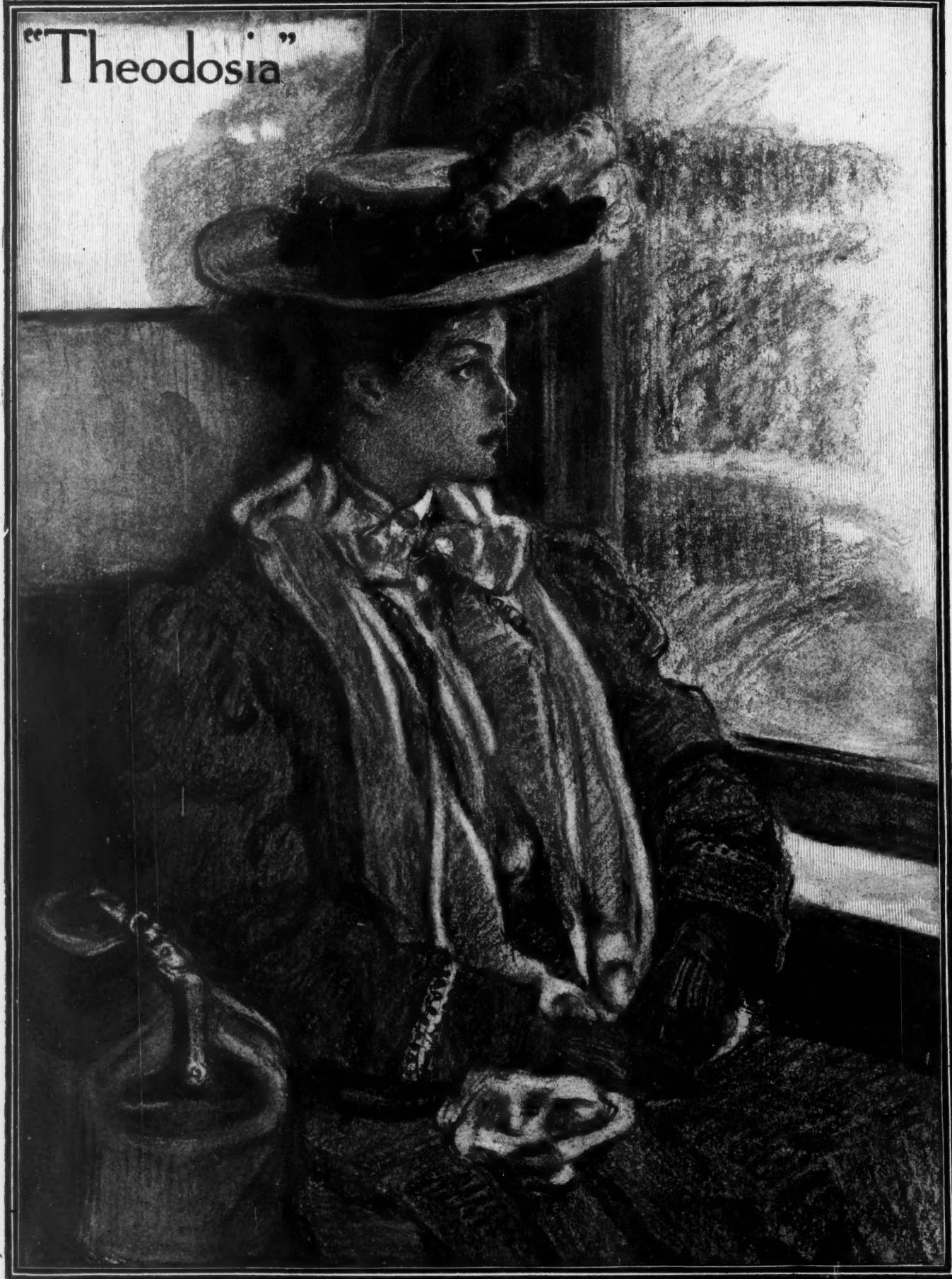
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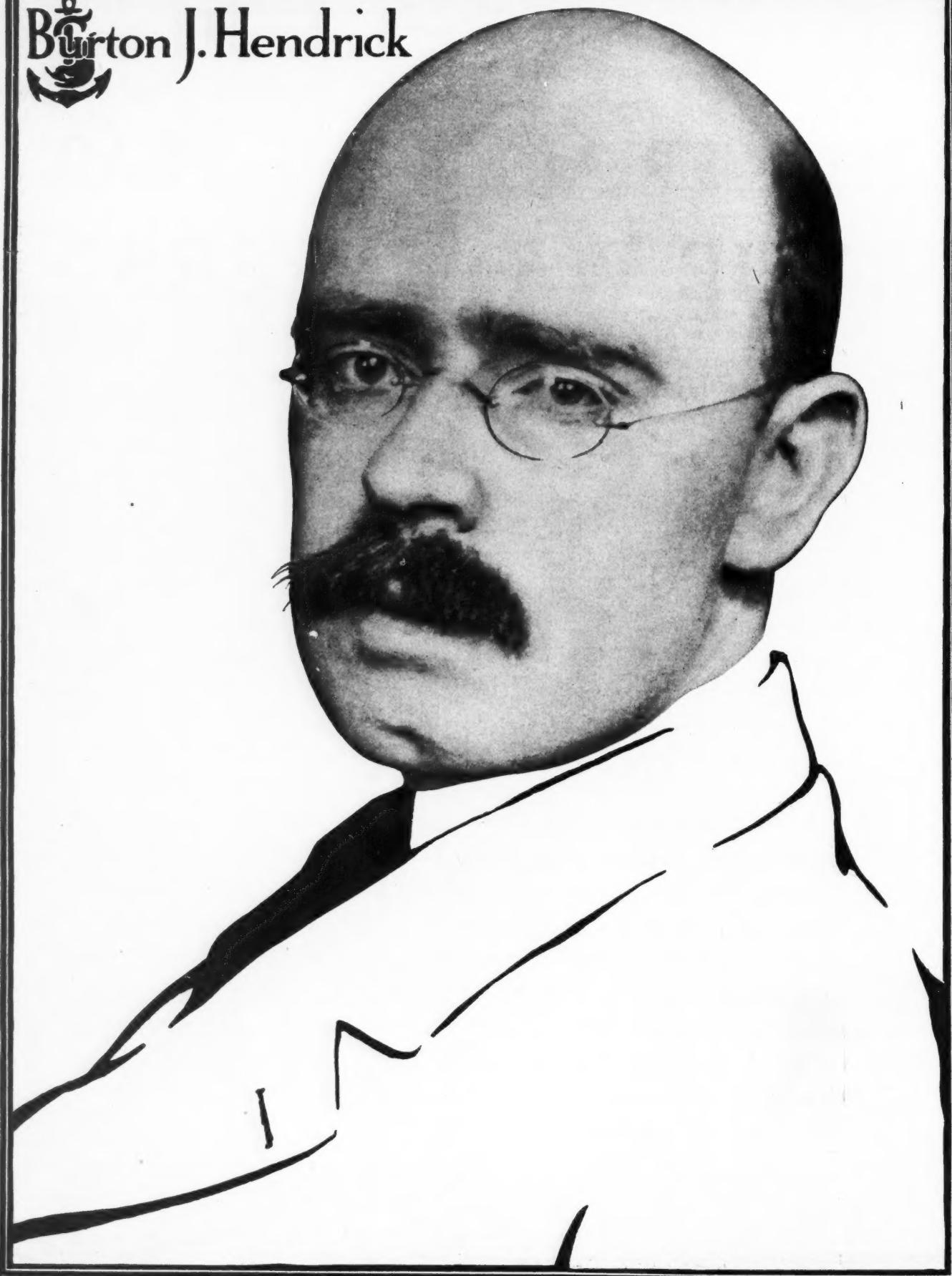
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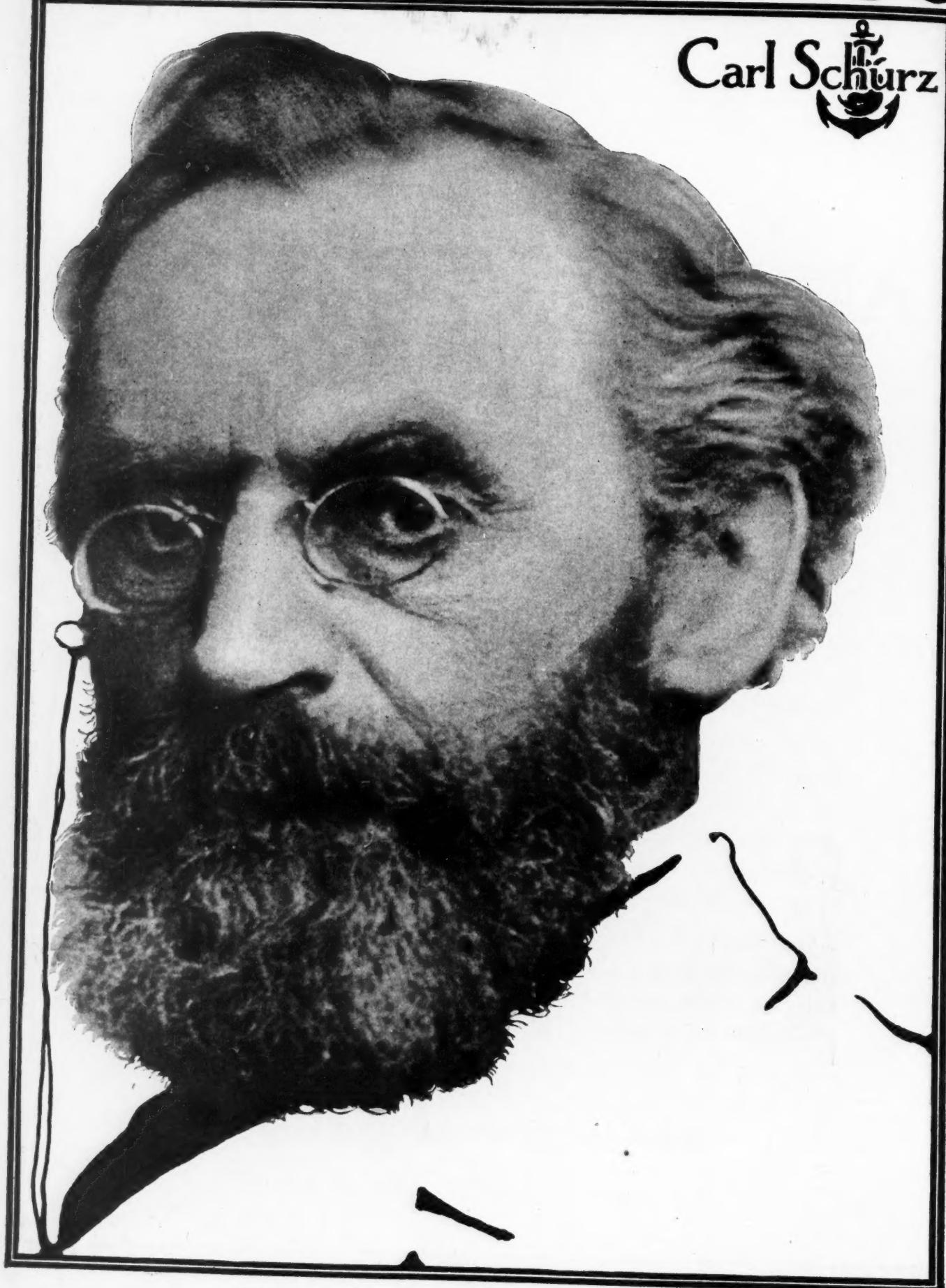
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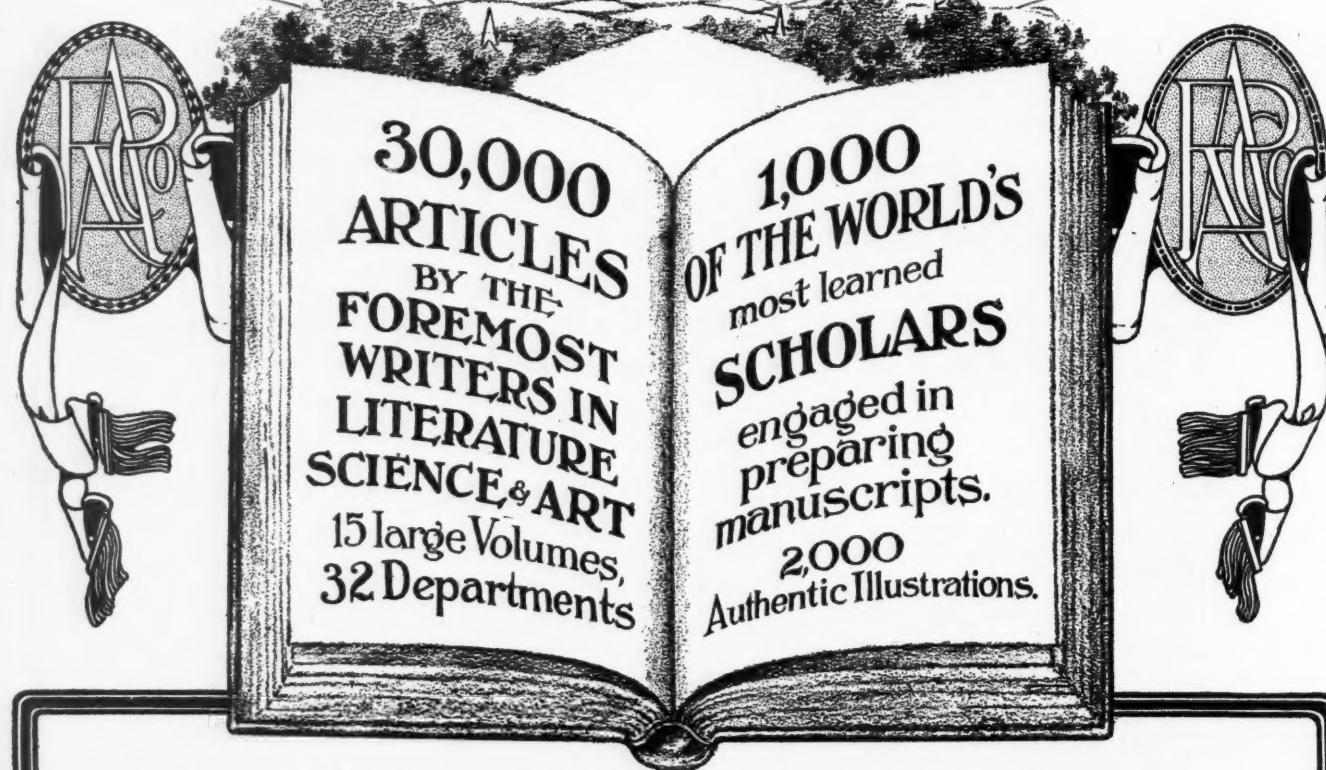
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VOL. XXXV., No. 22

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 919

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PANIC-CURE

RECOGNIZING as a salient feature of the financial situation the fact that a great deal of money has been frightened out of circulation, Mr. Cortelyou, as the Columbia (S. C.) *State* picturesquely puts it, "plans to tempt the golden mouse from its hole with a bit of gilded cheese—and the Government stands for the cost of the bait." In other words, the Administration, by a double coup, has undertaken to relieve the money stringency and restore public confidence by the issue of \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds—immediately available as the basis for additional currency—and of \$100,000,000 worth of \$50 3-per-cent.-interest-bearing Government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which, as the President points out, can at once be deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury wherever the greatest need exists—"especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved." The issue of short-term interest-bearing treasury certificates, or government notes, attracts the wider attention because it is an emergency measure provided for by a clause in the Spanish-American war act, never before thought of as available in time of peace. The Treasury Department's circulars of information about these notes read as follows: "The certificates are to be issued in denomination of \$50; will be payable to bearer; will be dated November 20, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. They will be payable with the principal sum on or after November 20, 1908, on presentation of the certificates for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency." A Washington dispatch to the New York *Post* further states that the certificates, if registered, may be used to deposit against additional circulation, and adds that "it is the expectation of the department that they will be widely so used." According to the Washington correspondent of *The Sun*, "it is not too much to say that the Administration expects the financial measures announced by Secretary Cortelyou to cure completely the present financial situation." In the course of a letter to the Secretary approving these measures President Roosevelt says:

"What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding."

"The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Over \$55,000,000 has been imported, and the Government has deposited another \$60,000,000. These are

facts, and I appeal to the public to cooperate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way.

"Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of abounding prosperity.

"The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act and as the real conditions of the country's condition fully warrant his now acting."

As the \$100,000,000 issue is redeemable in a year at 3 per cent. it will be seen that the Government "stands for the cost of the bait" to the tune of at least \$3,000,000. The new relief measures were at first received with enthusiasm by the press, and their immediate effect upon the situation was markedly beneficial. A considerable body of hostile criticism, however, has since developed. "The policy is an extraordinary one, which will be justified, or the reverse, by the event," remarks the *New York Times*. The critics of the Cortelyou cure attack it on the grounds that it is a dangerous measure of inflation, and that it is illegal, as such certificates, as provided in the révénue act of 1898, are issuable only for public expenditures. But as one paper remarks, the question of their legality will not be made a matter of litigation, for they will come to maturity and be paid off before a suit to test their legality could be concluded. According to the *Journal of Commerce*, however:

"Nothing but a desperate situation would justify such a proceeding in disregard of law, and to resort to it is calculated to produce the impression that the situation is desperate and to check the revival of confidence that was beginning. It is a measure of inflation added to others that had already gone too far, and what was needed was not more desperate expedients suddenly launched upon the public, but patient waiting and effort to get things adjusted and give slowly recovering confidence a chance to grow stronger, instead of trying to administer a quick-working stimulus that would make the reaction more violent."

Horace White, described by *The World* as America's chief financial authority, sees no help in either the Panama bonds or the certificates of indebtedness. In a letter to *The Evening Post* he says:

"Both are schemes to borrow money from the public at interest in order to lend it to banks without interest, at a time when the Government already has \$240,156,431 (minus a small working balance) already loaned in the same way. There is no pretense that

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MOSES.
--Macauley in the *New York World*.



THE NEW WIZARD AT WORK.
—Doyle in the *Philadelphia Press*.

GETTING MONEY FROM UNCLE.

either class of obligations is put out to obtain money for any governmental purpose."

The Journal of Commerce is likewise imprest with this view of the case, remarking: "The Secretary of the Treasury is not, however, authorized by law to borrow money and pay interest upon it for the purpose of lending it to banks without interest, whatever use they may have for it or however much good it may do them and their customers." *The Springfield Republican* is another critic of the Administration's relief measures, which it describes as "mortgaging the future of the country to help out a temporary crisis." According to *The Republican*, "the strain was relaxing before the Government announced its extraordinary plans of flooding an already congested market with more securities, and it will continue to relax just as it did in the panic of 1893, when nothing of the kind was done by the Government to relieve the stress." Mr. Cortelyou's plan is "paternalism running riot," says the same paper, which adds:

"The chances are that the notes will continue in circulation after the crisis, and in the money congestion sure to follow the present squeeze they will be the means of forcing gold out of the country. Furthermore, it will be difficult to prepare the notes and get them into circulation before the critical period has largely gone by. It seems to be a needless as well as a most objectionable step."

Enthusiastic friends of the relief measures, however, are not wanting. According to a Washington dispatch, Treasury officials regard them as "a complete solution of the present money problems," and many of the leading New York bankers have characterized them as "admirable." "The action of Secretary Cortelyou," says William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and a member of the Clearing-house Committee, "will not only do a great deal of good here in the present financial stringency, but it will tend to establish American credit upon a firmer basis in England, France, and Germany, showing, as it does, that we are willing and able to handle the situation here at home through our own Government." It "seems to us to have been a stroke of financial genius," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*; and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, while admitting that there is room for differences of opinion as to details of the plan, praises it for its "effect on public sentiment in this peculiar crisis." Altho an unprecedented measure in time of peace, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, the Administration's action is justified "on the score of expediency."

Some papers regard the bonds and certificates plan as the best that could be done under the circumstances, but use it to emphasize the need of comprehensive and permanent currency reform. Nothing, exclaims the *New York World*, could better illustrate the topsy-turvy condition of the currency system under which the richest country in the world continues to suffer because of the neglect of Congress. Says the *New York Tribune*:

"The national Administration does not regard the expedients which it has adopted as perfection. They are merely the best that could be done under our imperfect system. The President writes: 'I have assurance that the leaders of the Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence.' There, we trust, is the promise of better things."

Hoarding, condemned above by the President, is treated in a separate article on page 843.

IS THE PRESIDENT HOSTILE TO THE HUGHES BOOM?

WASHINGTON correspondents have had much to say of late concerning the President's alleged dislike of Governor Hughes, and about plans hatched in the White House to obstruct every pathway which might lead from Albany to Washington in 1908. Some influential papers, among them the *New York Sun* (Ind.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), take seriously the reports of the President's hostility toward the Governor of his own State, while others are frankly incredulous. Altho there is no tangible basis for these reports, the idea has gained such wide currency as to call for some examination of its sources. "The most common remark heard in the capital with reference to the political situation," asserts a Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, "is that the President will go to almost any extreme of political expediency to prevent the national convention from nominating Governor Hughes." A local news item in the same paper asserts that the Republican bosses of the State—most of whom are described as also members of "the Roosevelt machine"—have evolved a far-reaching plan for the elimination of Governor Hughes from both State and national politics. From the same source we learn that "those who talked

of the plan said that it had been sanctioned at the White House, if it did not originate there." "The bad feeling between the President and the Governor, mainly on the part of the President, is recognized in political circles," we read in the news columns of *The Evening Post*, where we also find the admission that "there is no 'official' condemnation or adverse criticism of the Governor in the White-House files." But "too many intimates of the President have signalized that antagonism, to leave much doubt about it," remarks that paper editorially, admitting at the same time that "no sane man can see why the President should dislike Mr. Hughes." The Springfield *Republican*, however, accepts as a fact "the strange aversion or jealousy which the occupant of the White House has manifested for the Governor of New York ever since the latter declined to make his administration subservient to Mr. Roosevelt," and goes on to say in regard to it:

"It will have to be admitted that in this matter the President exhibits the unlovely characteristics of a spoiled child. He vigorously and even viciously contends that no reform shall come unless according to his plans and bearing his stamp. Strength of personality is to be admired within reasonable limits, but when it proceeds to this extreme it can not command the respect of men of sense. It is therefore of great importance that one man has arisen somewhere in the United States who is thinking for himself, doing his public work according to his best judgment, and permitting nobody to dictate to him, whether the New York legislature or the President of the United States, but at the same time is seeking no boss-ship over any public work save his own."

According to the Kansas City *Times*, this antipathy is reciprocated, as "Mr. Hughes himself has cast covert reflections on the President and his policies." These "covert reflections," however, seem to have failed, as a rule, to catch the attention of the press. Meanwhile enthusiastic friends are grooming the Governor's boom without encouragement or assistance from the Governor, who apparently believes his own dictum that "local administration is by far the most important administration." A dispatch from the national capital to the New York *Herald* describes Governor Hughes as very unpopular in Washington among the friends of the various "favorite sons" as well as among the "third-termers," but adds that the theory that the President is planning any campaign in New York against him at this time "is said to be nonsense." If one desired to portray pictorially the Republican Presidential situation

as it really is, asserts the same dispatch, "he would show the tall and erect figure of Governor Hughes as the surprised center of a howling mob composed of the friends of Taft, Cortelyou, Cannon, Fairbanks, Root, and La Follette, who are seeking to overthrow him, while another mob is seeking to force the President himself into the mêlée in order to encompass the overthrow of Hughes."

It is altogether probable that the President's alleged dislike for the Governor is entirely a myth, asserts the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which sees "no reason to suppose that he has the slightest disposition to block the way to Governor Hughes's advancement." "If President Roosevelt sets out to eliminate Governor Hughes from the political situation he is sure to be a pretty busy man for the next year," says the *Hartford Times*. "The Governor," remarks the *Providence Journal*, "has shown by his acts that he is just as sincere a reformer as the President." Then why, it asks, should Mr. Roosevelt dislike him as a successor at the White House? The *New York Times* (Dem.) expresses sympathy with the President in the situation in which his "friends" are involving him, and explains the puzzle as follows:

"The conspirators—it is not too harsh a name to apply to them—do not pretend that their motives in the scheme they are working are unselfish. No one would believe them if they did. Some of them are among the most active and stubborn opponents encountered by Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor himself, for the measures of reform he had most at heart. They have been equally hostile to the reforms of Governor Hughes, and even more so because these have been more practical and far-reaching in some regards than those of Governor Roosevelt. Some of these men have come into prominence more recently and have been in some degree connected with the President's policy in New York politics, so that their present conduct lends more plausibility to the notion industriously cultivated that the intrigue against Mr. Hughes is sanctioned, and even shared, by Mr. Roosevelt. Among the smaller politicians associated with the cabal this notion is openly expressed, and apparently there is a systematic effort to spread it among the unthinking."

"The leaders are more cautious. They communicate the notion only in confidence to those who can be trusted to violate confidence discreetly. Altogether a situation is created that must be extremely annoying to Mr. Roosevelt, who does not feel himself in a position to deal with it openly and conclusively. . . . It is to be hoped, before the plots of the conscienceless politicians who are now posing as his friends and representatives have gone too



"Hooray! Here come the reserves!"

— McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.



"All nicely pieced out."

BUSINESS—"Hooray! Now I can get out and hustle as usual."

— Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

TO THE RESCUE.

far, he will find a way to balk them. Not only grave public interests, but his integrity as a public man, are involved."

The Post offers this explanation of the President's motive in "keeping them guessing" as to his attitude not only toward various candidates, but also toward the "third-term" agitation:

"In his heart, we are told, he remains firmly of the intention not to be a candidate next year. But he will not publicly say so. He is content with the effect of his studied silence on that topic. It leaves him looming over the political field as still a possibility, and prevents his enemies within the party from concentrating upon a candidate distasteful to him. . . . The idea is that, while his opponents are wondering what his final decision may be, the President will go on quietly gathering in delegates whom he can control for Taft or some other.

"It was seemingly this avowed maneuvering of the President which Judge Brewer had in mind when he spoke yesterday of Mr. Roosevelt's 'playing hide-and-seek with the American people.' If the comment is not highly dignified—and plainly an *obiter* for a Justice of the Supreme Court—neither is the course commented upon. Moreover, it is a plan of action which can not be persisted in successfully by Mr. Roosevelt. His frank and advertising nature makes it impossible for him to keep such a project secret.

"In that kind of 'gum-shoe politics' the President has never been an adept, and it is too late now for him to begin to learn the art.

"If he aims to thwart or defeat the skilled managers of his party, the way for him to do it is by open attack. In all that concerns subterfuge and political trickery, they are his superiors; and may be depended upon to beat him at the subterranean game. A rude reminder of their cunning at it comes from Ohio this morning. Foraker and Dick stole a march upon the Taft forces, and got the League of Republican Clubs at Columbus yesterday not only to ignore Taft and, by indirection, to attack the President, but actually to indorse Foraker for the Presidency. This blow to the Taft candidacy—for that is what it is, both in intent and effect—was secretly prepared. . . . The peculiar and malicious force of this action of the Republican clubs is that they are supposed to represent the actual sentiments of the party, as distinct from the machine; and that when delegates come from eighty-eight counties to declare that Foraker, not Taft, is the favorite son of Ohio, it will be very hard, even for the President, to convince the country that Taft is the man."

FOR CENTRAL-AMERICAN PEACE

A S a real peace conference, the convention of Central-American delegates in Washington "will probably do more practical work than was accomplished at the big meeting at The Hague," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. As an earnest of this prophecy comes a dispatch from Nicaragua bringing the news that a threatened war between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador has been averted by a conference of their presidents, who agree to forget past differences and respect past treaties. They further agreed to hold a peace congress to follow the Washington conference "to make uniform their respective codes of international law."

It is Secretary Root's wish, as voiced in his opening speech, that the Washington meeting shall not be a mere affair of words and rhetorical flourish. He said in part:

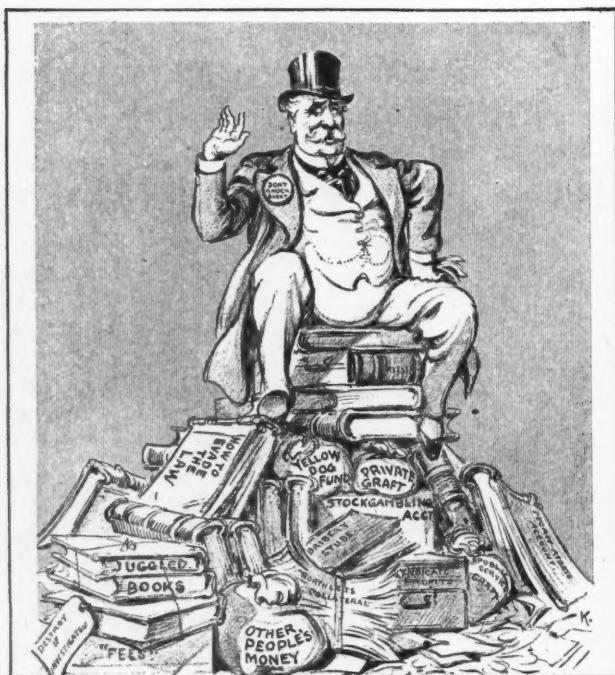
"We can not fail, gentlemen, to be admonished by the many failures that have been made by the people of Central America to establish agreements among themselves which would be lasting that the task you have before you is no easy one. The trial has often been made and the agreements which have been elaborated, signed, ratified, have seemed to be written in water.

"The mere declaration of general principles, the mere agreement upon lines of policy and conduct, are of little value unless there be definite and practical methods provided by which the responsibility of failing to keep the agreements may be fixt upon some definite person, and the public sentiment of Central America be brought to bear to prevent its violation.

"The declaration that a man is entitled to his liberty would be of little value with us in this country were it not for the writ of habeas corpus, which makes it the duty of a specific judge, when appealed to, to inquire into the cause of detention and set him at liberty if he is unjustly detained.

"The practical, definite methods by which you shall make it somebody's duty to see that the great principles that you declare are not violated, by which, if an attempt be made to violate them, the responsibility may be fixt upon the individual—those, in my judgment, are the problems to which you should most earnestly and specifically address yourselves.

"Why should you not live in peace and harmony? You are one people in fact; your citizenship is interchangeable; your race, your religion, your customs, your laws, your lineage, your consan-



From "Puck," Copyrighted, 1907. By permission.

CONSERVATISM-

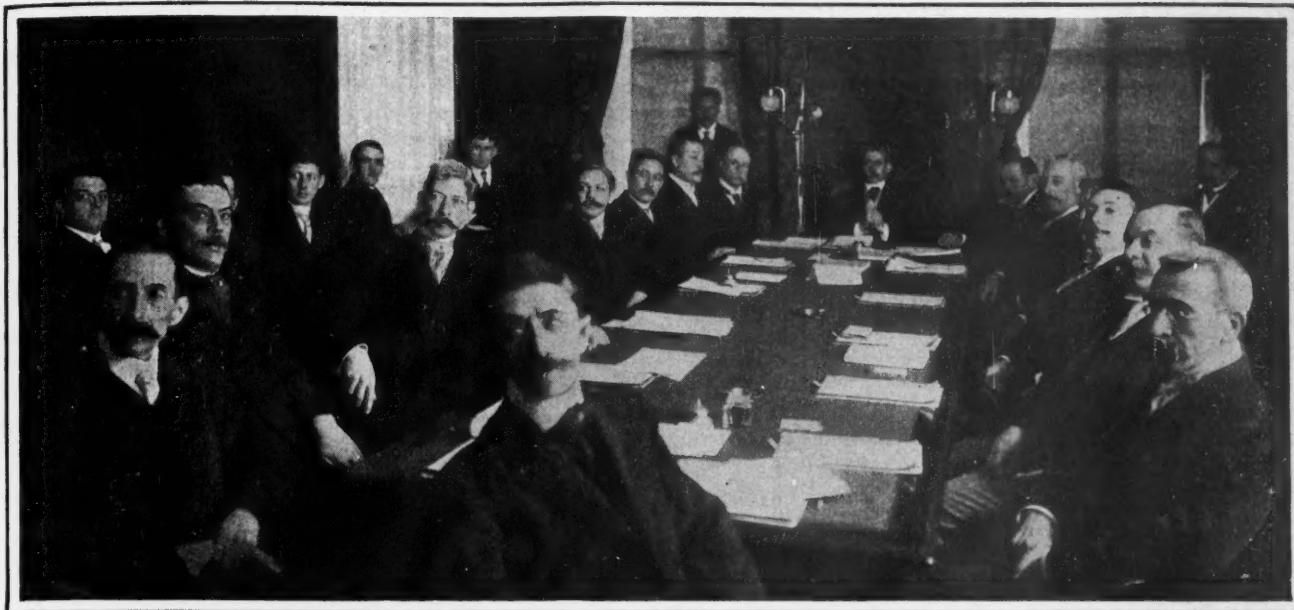
—Kepler in *Puck*.

INJURED INNOCENCE.



THE HOWL OF THE WILD

LARGER ANIMAL—"I've lost my little pet, and it's all that cruel man's fault!" — Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.



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OPENING SESSION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

From the left corner of the picture to the right around the table they are: 1. Dr. E. Constantino Fiallos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honduras; 2. Dr. Polcaro Bonilla, ex-President of Honduras; 3. Dr. Angel Ugarte, Honduras; 4. Dr. Luis F. Corea, Nicaragua; 5. Dr. José Madriz, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Nicaragua, and elected secretary of the Conference; 6. Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rica; 7. Señor Don Enrique Creel, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; 8. Secretary of State Elihu Root, who presided at the opening of the Conference; 9. Dr. Luis Anderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and elected president of the Conference; 10. Dr. Antonio Bates Jauregui, Guatemala; 11. Dr. Salvador Rodriguez, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Salvador; 12. Señor Don Federico Mejia, Salvador; 13. Dr. Victor Sanchez Ocana, Guatemala; 14. Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, Guatemala (in the center of the foreground of the picture).

guinity and relations, your social relations, your sympathies, your aspirations, and your hopes for the future are the same.

"It is my most earnest hope, as well as the hope of the American Government and the American people, that from this conference may come the specific and practical measures which will enable the people of Central America to march on with equal steps abreast of the most progressive nations of modern civilization to fulfil their great destiny in that brotherhood which nature has intended them to preserve, and exile forever from that land of beauty and wealth incalculable the fraternal strife which has heretofore held you back."

Our interest in Central-American peace is well stated in *Dun's Review* by John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics. He says:

"Few people in the United States realize the vast natural resources of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A wrong impression of them is often gained by looking at the map. A glance of this kind creates the impression that they are almost entirely in the tropics and hence so disagreeably and uncomfortably hot that white people can not live there in health, prosperity, and favorable employment. This is a great error. Large sections of these republics have an altitude above the sea which gives them the temperate climate of the central portion of the United States, without the extremes of cold or heat which characterize the winters and summers of the United States. Ten times the population now found upon these plateaus could live there under prosperous conditions, and the time is surely coming when all of the higher area of the Central-American republics will be thickly settled."

"Then, again, it is a mistake to consider the area of the lower districts along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as nothing but an impenetrable jungle, useless for general purposes of material exploitation. The time is coming when the entire jungle area from Mexico south to Colombia, on both Atlantic and Pacific sides, will be practically cleared away, to be occupied by banana, sugar, and other plantations, which will bring vast wealth and a larger population to Central America."

"These Central-American republics possess a wealth of agricultural products, mineral resources, and timber that will invite the investment of great sums of American and European capital; railroads will be built in all directions through them; new towns will spring up; immigration will pour into them from different parts of

the world; and steamship connections with the United States, Europe, and South America will be increased and improved, *provided the Washington conference has a successful issue.*"

ENTER OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA, if we may judge by the tone of her Governor's inaugural address, takes her place among her forty-five sister States in no very amiable or ingratiating frame of mind. "This day," said Governor Haskell in Guthrie on November 16, "the sun has lighted the pathway of a million and a half of people emerging from the disorder and discontent of bureaucratic government, restricted to the point of helplessness and neglected to the limit of oppression, into a condition of liberty in self-government." Then, lest any glow of misguided gratitudeshould extend toward Washington, where President Roosevelt had just signed the proclamation of statehood, the Governor added:

"We are not assembled here to worship the public officer who conceded us our rights, particularly when we reflect that long ago from every standpoint of population, wealth, and intelligence of this era we were entitled to all the blessings and privileges of statehood; and



CHARLES N. HASKELL,

First Governor of the State of Oklahoma. Both Wall Street and the Administration come in for raps in his inaugural address. As a permanent cure for the country's financial ills he advocates the abolition of the New York Stock Exchange.

now to thank the public officers in overgracious terms who have finally performed a long and unjustly deferred duty would be in the nature of hugging the feet of a dilatory debtor who finally pays his just indebtedness."

He also seized the opportunity to protest against the centralization of power in the Federal Government, and to deplore "a disposition on the part of some high in authority to look upon the Constitution of the United States itself as even a little thing to be used when it meets the wish of its executor, and to be construed and bended when at variance." To point his argument against the centralization of power he cited the experience of Oklahoma under the Territorial régime, with freight rates double those in adjoining States, and with the Coal Trust, the Lumber Trust, and other combinations "fattening by unrestricted robbery of our people." If Federal control is such a good thing in a State, he asks, why has it proved so utterly inefficient in a Territory? In the course of the same address Governor Haskell makes this contribution toward solving the financial problems now occupying the country's attention:

"You can look for immediate relief wherever you please. When you tire of looking elsewhere you will agree with me that the quickest road to financial relief is to close the New York Stock Exchange and free the currency that it dominates and turn it into the channels of legitimate commerce. Let the Eastern banks pay our Oklahoma banks what they owe them and should pay in currency on demand, and we can market our produce now ready for the buyer and vastly increase our own wealth."

The feelings of Oklahoma are compared by the New York *Evening Post* to those of "an unconventional but entirely worthy member of the family who has been kept waiting interminably in the vestibule." There is some excuse for this feeling, thinks *The Post*, because "we never kept any other Territory half so well qualified for statehood on probation so long." One paper points out that with its one and a half million inhabitants—about 72,000 of whom are Indians—the new State contains about half as many people as did the entire country when the United States of America came into existence. Only nine other States, says the New York *Evening Mail*, exceed Oklahoma in territory, while not more than twenty-two exceed it in the number of inhabitants. Yet it is only eighteen years since the Territory of Oklahoma was little more than a hunting-ground for the tribes of Indian Territory. What has happened in those eighteen years is thus concisely stated in *Leslie's Weekly*:

"Oklahoma's modern history—so rapidly is history made in the



WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING.
—Wellington in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

hustling Southwest—may be said to have begun in 1889, when 2,000,000 acres were thrown open to settlement under the old system of 'stampedes,' in which thousands of pioneers gathered on the borders of the new district and made a mad rush for desirable claims at the instant the reservation was officially declared to be open. Great disorder, and even bloodshed, attended this method, but it resulted in building up towns of 10,000 population in a day and in placing *bona-fide* settlers on nearly all the desirable quarter-sections as fast as they were made available for entry. The earlier rushes were contests of physical prowess; later the Government devised less primitive methods."

While the tone of Governor Haskell's inaugural is variously commented upon, the press of the country are unanimous in welcoming the new State. "Haskell is right. The people of Oklahoma have been shamefully treated," exclaims the *Houston Post* (Dem.), after commending the "refreshing candor" of the Governor's address. On the other hand, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.) doubts "the good taste" of such an utterance on such an occasion, and the *New York Commercial* (Com.) characterizes it as "almost insulting."

The admission of Oklahoma—comprising Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory—into the Union, remarks the *Philadelphia Press*, "ends the experiment of a separate Indian section within the area of the United States apart from the ever-contracting reservations."

With the coming of statehood 560 saloons in Oklahoma closed their doors as the result of the State-wide prohibition clause in the State constitution.

PROHIBITION FOR ALABAMA

THE special session of the Alabama legislature, whose principal concern at the moment was supposed to be the regulation of the railroads, has surprised the country by enacting a sweeping prohibition law by which, after January 1, 1909, the whole State will be "dry." This is the sixth State of the Union to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within its borders. A most unusual feature of the fight against the new law was the organized opposition on the part of the leading women of Mobile, on the ground that without the \$80,000 per year derived from liquor licenses the schools of that city will be seriously crippled. A delegation of 500 Mobile women attended the legislative sessions in Montgomery, and their arguments were reinforced by a petition signed by 8,000 women and children. Mobile County has always been allowed to keep all liquor-license money, and as a result it has built up one of the finest school systems in the South. The *Nashville Banner* explains that the women of Mobile have no sympathy with the saloon, but that they have even less faith in the power of prohibition to prohibit, believing rather in rigid regulation with the incidental income therefrom. The *Montgomery Advertiser*, which has shared this view, now pledges its support to the new law:

"Now that we are to have statutory prohibition the law has got to be enforced. We are glad the prohibition organizations are to be continued. Their influence will go a long way toward enforcement of the law. There has been entirely too much intolerance, too much bitterness on both sides of the question. We hope it will pass away and that all good citizens will join in an effort to see that prohibition does prohibit."

In some sections of the State, however, the prohibition victory is the cause of much bitterness, and threatens, according to some accounts, to split the Democratic party. The Democrats of the old school, explains the *Mobile Register*, believe that in local affairs communities should have a voice in their own government. We read further:

"They resent State interference in affairs that properly belong to the individual counties, just as the Democratic party has always

resented Federal interference in affairs that properly belong to the individual States. The passing of statutory prohibition is violative of the right of self-government in local affairs which has always been accorded. It will perhaps be contended that the sale of intoxicants is not a local affair, and that the moral question involved justifies the State in making a law absolute. The same plea would cover an attempt by the Federal Government to impose a law on the individual States forbidding under heavy penalties the sale of any commodity manufactured in the States, and yet such an attempt would be considered an invasion of the rights of the States. Gunpowder is made to kill; it is the biggest single agency in the taking of human life. Still, what an outcry there would be if the Congress passed a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of this commodity!"

So deeply does Mobile take to heart the indignity of having this legislation forced upon it that astonishing rumors are current that the city will secede from the State. "Of course, Mobile will do nothing of the kind," remarks the *Washington Times*; while the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* characterizes the threat as "both amusing and serious." Will not some kind counselor remind Mobile of the fate of Esau, who cast away his birthright for a mess of pottage? asks the *Baltimore American*.

AN "INSIDE" WATER ROUTE ALONG THE COAST

PLANS for an "inside" water route along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina—and possibly even to the Gulf of Mexico now threaten to divide attention with the proposed deep waterway through the Mississippi Valley from the Lakes to the Gulf. Last week two hundred delegates from the Atlantic seaboard States—selected either by the Governors of the States or by commercial bodies—met in Philadelphia to revive and discuss the idea of such a coastal waterway in the East, and agreed, according to the news columns of the *Philadelphia Press*, "to keep hammering until results are accomplished." At this Conference it was pointed out that nature has already supplied so many links in this proposed inside route that by improving existing channels only 66 miles of new canals would be necessary to give 700 miles of sheltered waterway along the Atlantic. Advocates of this new avenue of traffic would develop it on a scale to permit the passage of the largest war-ships. Before adjourning the conference resolved that, "as a primary movement," the opening of ship canals and the deepening of intervening rivers and approaches from Norfolk, Va., southward to Key West, Fla., and from Chesapeake Bay northward to Cape Cod Bay "is demanded by the commercial interests of 30,000,000 people on the seaboard directly, and indirectly and ultimately by those of the remainder of the American people." It was also agreed that this work should be done by the Federal Government, first, "because the Government alone has authority over navigable waters," and second, "because the enterprise planned in the interests of peace will have incalculable value for the whole nation in time of war."

A Philadelphia dispatch to the *New York Evening Post* thus outlines the proposed route from Boston to Beaufort Bay, N. C.:

"It is the idea of the projectors to run the waterway from Barnstable Bay on the north side of Cape Cod to Beaufort Inlet, N. C. This would require the cutting of a canal through Cape Cod from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay on the south, reducing the water distance from Boston to New York about seventy-five miles. The

course of the route would then run through Long Island Sound and down to the Raritan Canal at Perth Amboy, N. J. The route then would be through the Raritan Canal, down the Delaware River, past Philadelphia, and through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; down Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk; along the Elizabeth River, and through a cut across Virginia to Currituck Sound. The



Courtesy of "American Industries," New York.

EXCAVATING FOR THE CAPE-COD CANAL,

Which will form one of the most important links in the proposed "inside" coastal waterway from Massachusetts to North Carolina.

route then would lie through Coanock Bay, with a cut through into Albemarle Sound, then through Croaton Sound into Pamlico Sound, and into Neuse River. By deepening and widening Adams Creek and Core Creek the route would end in Beaufort Inlet and the ocean."

It is to be feared, remarks the *Boston Transcript*, that the surface attractions of the proposition have obscured thought of the cost; and it goes on to say: "Some of its advocates suggest asking Congress for an appropriation all the way from \$500,000,000 to a billion. These are colossal figures, several times greater than the estimated cost of the Panama Canal, and it would require a tremendous increment of business to pay the interest on the money." Cost what it may, it is a work that must be done some time, says the *Brooklyn Citizen*, which thinks that "it should be begun in earnest before long." So great a work must not be undertaken piecemeal, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which admits that to do the work adequately and comprehensively would necessitate a bond issue. The object of improving waterways, urges the *Philadelphia Press*, is less to divert trade than to create it. Thus:

"Heavy crude freight can not be carried by the railroads a long distance profitably. It is here that water communication supplements the railroads by taking the heavier and bulkier freight, leaving for the railroads the more compact articles and the perishable freight, which they can handle with facility and carry at a profit both to the shippers and the railroads. . . . Lumber, coal, cotton, and other bulky freight will naturally seek this mode of transportation. Our coast trade has much of this traffic now, but the safer passage, the improved facilities, and the multiplicity of ports which this inside channel will give will increase the coast trade many fold. It will bring within reach of a profitable market much freight that is now marketless. It will create trade out of the country's abundance and add to the wealth of the community without injuring any of the present instruments of commerce."

While admitting that the need is national, the *Philadelphia North American* paints a glowing picture of what the development of an Atlantic inland waterway would mean to that city. We read:

"The foremost manufacturing city of the Continent has been held fettered for lack of transportation facilities by the indifference of the citizens to their own possibilities. Philadelphia now is to see wealth, power, and magnitude forced upon it by the inexorable workings of economic laws based on natural location."

"Nearer to Europe than any other American port, the outlet for the most productive manufacturing territory in the land, the distributing point of the State that sends out half the coal mined in the United States each year, the central point of the great tidal

river of commerce that is to flow from Maine to Florida, it needs superlatives to guess at this city's future when once freed from artificial restrictions."

A LOST WAR-SCARE

"THE final nail seems to have been driven into the coffin of the bogey known as the war-with-Japan scare," remarks the *New York Commercial*, by way of comment on the recent utterances of Baron Hayashi, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs. But however significant may be the bare assurances of Baron Hayashi—who speaks with the same authority for the Japanese Government as Secretary Root would for our own—they become doubly so, buttressed, as they are, by corroborative evidence. The Baron's deliberate and explicit statement, given to the public of both countries through a correspondent of the Associated Press in Tokyo, says that the relations between Japan and America are as smooth and cordial as ever; and that "the only thing causing doubt in the public mind here is the immigration question." He is reported to be positive, however, that this will be settled without friction, and will be "controlled in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time to conform to the wishes of the American Government." "If that is exactly what the Baron said," remarks the *New York Times*, "there will be no further difficulty." Another dispatch states that even Count Okuma, leader of the Japanese Opposition, and formerly opposed to any restriction of immigration, now asserts that Japan "should assist America at a time when prejudice as well as political and economic conditions render the emigration of Japanese to that country inexpedient." We find the same trend

in the comment of the *Tokyo Jiji*, the semiofficial organ of the Government, where we read:

"We [the Japanese] naturally are a peace-loving nation, and if the immigration of Japanese into Canada endangers the public peace we will not hesitate to absolutely forbid emigration to that country. We believe Japanese emigrants would tend to promote the welfare of Canada by developing its resources, but if the peace is disturbed it is better to altogether prevent our people from emigrating."

And what is sauce for Canada is presumably sauce for ourselves, remarks the *New York Globe*. In this connection special interest attaches to an article by Count Okuma in the Japanese-English *Pacific Era* for November in which he says that his countrymen would, perhaps, better prepare themselves for becoming a paramount power in the settlement of Far-Eastern questions before they aspire to a decisive voice in the solution of great world-problems.

Other items not altogether irrelevant are the official invitation to our Government to participate in the great national exposition at Tokyo in 1912, and the recent banquet to Rear-Admiral Evans—who will command the cruise to the Pacific—at the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Of the former the *Springfield Republican* says:

"The Tokyo fair has been in itself a sufficient answer to those who have imagined that Japan contemplated warlike adventures in the near future. The Japanese Government is to finance the exposition, and is already resolved to spend \$10,000,000 upon it. That money would build a first-class battle-ship of the largest size, and no government thinking of war would spend it on an exposition of the arts of peace."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY this persistent effort to change "rhyme" to "rime"? Don't the poets encounter frost enough as it is?—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE etymological meaning of Douma is "think." That is a function to which the Czar would like to see the Russian Parliament restrict itself.—*New York Evening Post*.

A CABLE dispatch announces that Mr. Taft rode over the Philippine Mountains on a mule. Mr. Taft will forget the experience long before the mule will.—*Washington Post*.

THE counterfeiter who was arrested for making half-dollars out of real silver in the Ramapo Mountains may merely have desired to do his part in relieving the currency stringency.—*New York World*.

HOWEVER, there is no demand for the printing of "In God We Trust" on clearing-house certificates.—*Chicago Daily News*.

IN antiquity Atlas, King of Mauritania, in Africa, held up the world; had he lived in modern times he would have been the member of a Wall-Street firm.—*Houston Chronicle*.

ONE Chicago bank, which has been suspending cash payments because of "individual hoarding," reports the possession of \$5,500,000 more cash than before the suspension three weeks ago.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE secretary of the Kentucky Board of Health says that one-third of our funerals are unnecessary. It is now time for the walking delegates to the Coachmen's Union to enter a protest.—*New York Evening Post*.



THOUGHT THEY HEARD THEIR CUE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

REPUBLICAN RAPS AT BRYAN.



"GUESS WHO, GRANDMA!"
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GERMAN SCANDAL

THE existence and power of such a scandalous circle at the German court as has been revealed by the Harden-von Moltke trial lead the French and British papers to ask why the Kaiser permitted the scandal to develop almost in his very presence until it was exposed by a "muck-raking" journalist? If he knew of it, why did he not stop it? and if he did not know of it, why not? These are the questions the press of neighboring capitals are asking. Thus the London *Standard* sententiously remarks:

"Plain men may well disturb themselves with asking whether a ruler who can so grievously misunderstand the persons about his court possesses the sound and sober judgment required for the absolute direction of imperial business. For the Kaiser is largely his own Chancellor, largely his own Parliament."

The circumstance, at any rate, proves William II. as liable to have "the wool pulled over his eyes" as other mortals, thinks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), altho by no means a puppet in the hands of others. To quote:

"We shall do well to think of him as rather more human and fallible than some courtiers have represented him to be, but by no means the weak figure-head that the camarilla for its own purposes pretended him to be."

On the other hand, the *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Papacy, declares that the Kaiser has at least been prompt to remedy the evil, albeit it is something like shutting the stable door after the horse is gone. Nevertheless, the head of the Empire has done well, like the surgeon who bares the sore and uses the knife fearlessly. In a similar tone the London *Times*, in reference to the immoralities pointed out by Mr. Harden, observes:

"The only really satisfactory aspect of this side of the case is the prompt and decided manner in which the Emperor and the Crown Prince, as soon as they heard of the scandal, at once stamped out the poisonous elements in the court circle."

But the Kaiser is completely absolved from responsibility in the matter, and the weak vacillation of Prince Buelow is blamed by the Manchester *Guardian*, the most influential journal of North England, which thus passes sentence:

"It was the Chancellor who should have definitely taken up the fight and set before his master the alternatives of giving him power with responsibility or dismissing him from office. Prince Buelow did not do that, but left his battle to be conducted by an irresponsible journalist with poisoned weapons. That is a way to vanquish a Eulenburg, but not the way to vanquish a system or to vindicate a principle."

Von Buelow, says *The Times* (quoted above), should have come to defeat the attempt made to lower his master's prestige "by representing him as the dupe of a clique of depraved intriguers." But—

Prince Buelow, who was cited as a witness for the defense, preferred not to appear in court, and the evidence—or what passes for such—which was tendered in support of the alleged antagonism between the Emperor's policy and the Chancellor's policy with regard to the Moroccan crisis remained unchallenged and unrefuted. To foreign observers this must remain perhaps the most striking and certainly the most mysterious feature of a repulsive case, of which we have evidently not yet heard the last."

But, all said and done, the incident has not only diminished the prestige of the Kaiser, but has dealt a heavy blow to absolutism, and the effect on Germany's political condition at home will be for the moment unsettling, declares *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* (London), which proceeds in the following strain to describe the "conclusions" which the scandal will compel the German people to draw:

"These conclusions may be expected, in the first revulsion of feeling, and consequent rushing to extremes, to strengthen the forces of the Social Democrats. Autocracy has suffered a blow from which its arch foe will draw advantage. This, for the moment. It is to be hoped, however, and may, without undue optimism be anticipated, that the country when it gets into the proper perspective will appreciate the folly of running from one evil into the clutches of another equally dire."

The pamphleteers who assail absolutism, the speeches of Social Democrats, and the plots of the Liberal party have done less to



JUSTICE UNBLINDFOLDED.

JUSTICE (tearing the bandage from her eyes)—"Children, after the turn this scandal trial has taken, I don't intend to play blindman's buff with you any more." —Klauderadatsch (Berlin).

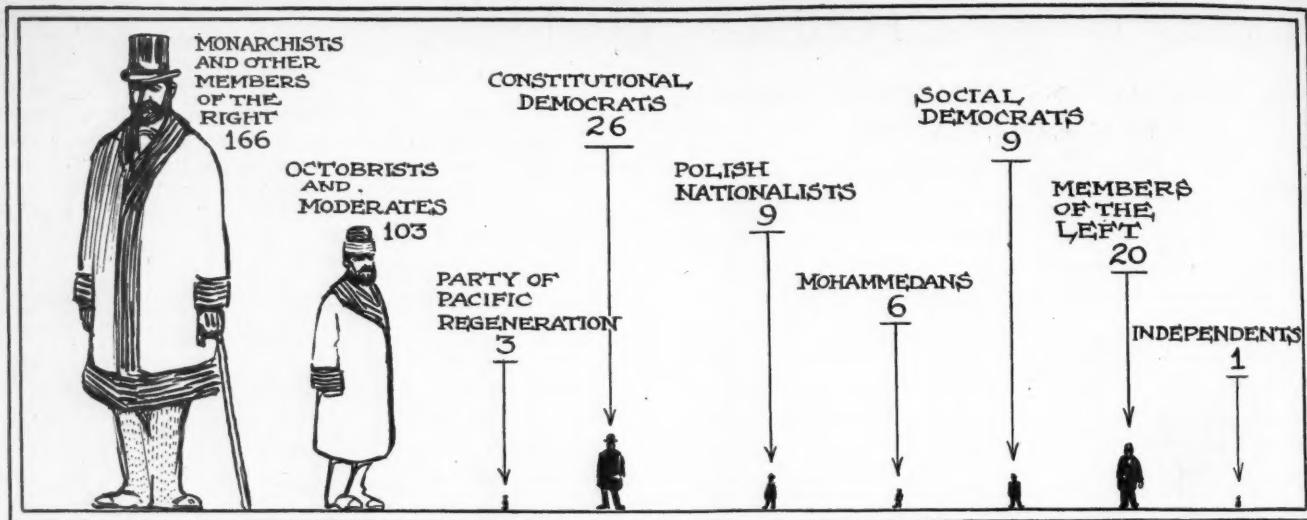
shake the imperial throne of Germany than this trial has, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and it continues:

"We see how the scandalous lawsuit which has resulted from reckless intrigues, through the rancor of Holstein, an old and disappointed diplomat, furnishes to the adversaries of the present régime in Germany arguments of the most convincing kind. It was a lawsuit in which a Juvenal of the Social Democracy might have found material for immortalizing himself."

But by *The Saturday Review* (London) the matter is not treated as of any serious political significance. It is the "Harden enterprise," and the editor of the *Zukunft* is merely "a vain, ambitious journalist craving notoriety," who proved none of the political charges and insinuations which he so blatantly made. To quote the pungent language of this paper:

"Wild and reckless charges have been made by Herr Harden as to the illegitimate influence over the Kaiser of irregular advisers. He has sought to dignify his campaign by turning the simple issue between him and Count Moltke into a momentous question of politics. We can only be amazed that he has been allowed to do this; but the simple fact remains that whatever success he has had has been owing to his discovery of immoralities and not to his discoveries in politics."

Turning to the wider aspects of the incident, the return of Bismarckism in the triumph of Buelow and Holstein is viewed with



RELATIVE SIZE OF PARTIES IN THE THIRD DOUMA.

trepidation by the London *Spectator* as one of the more remote results of this trial. Thus we read:

"Such a reassertion of the Bismarck tradition is not one which can be regarded with any satisfaction by those who desire the peace of Europe. . . . We must not forget that Prince Buelow, tho a very able man, is astute rather than strong, that Herr von Holstein is very strong and very pertinacious, and that his prestige has been enormously increased by recent events. Men will not unnaturally be afraid of quarreling with one who has contrived so extraordinary a political resurrection as that which we are now witnessing."

Most of the Paris journals confine themselves to praising the intrepid fairness of the Berlin judges. The *Petit Parisien*, however, accounts for the sentence by the fact that the judges are chosen in Germany from among the bourgeoisie, and would naturally be prejudiced against nobles. The *Petite République* (Paris) and *Liberté* (Paris) declare that French justices would never have dared to decide thus against a functionary of state. The latter journal mentioned declares "there are judges worthy the name at Berlin," and continues:

"With such a caricature of a republic as we enjoy at present, 'reasons of state' overrule everything. Yes, the judges of Paris might well go to Berlin for a model. But they will continue to pass sentences as obedient servants to the state. There is no justice in France when politics are concerned."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY DECADENCE

THAT the British House of Commons is degenerating as a school of oratory, and as affording a standard of pure English diction, was recently stated by an English reviewer whose comments we reproduced in our columns. But it is a slighter thing to have lost the oratorical and verbal genius of a Burke or a Pitt, a Gladstone or a Beaconsfield, than to have thrown overboard, as a French critic now avers it has, all that made it the admiration and the pattern of other rulers, statesmen, and publicists. It now consists merely of a heterogeneous rabble, forming a revolutionary convention, instead of a sober House of Commons, while the House of Lords, sitting aloof and above, merely registers its acts. Such at least is the opinion of an eminent French statesman, Mr. Emile Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs during the dangerous days when Boulanger was considered the messiah of his country. The British Constitution, he tells us in the Monarchist, Reactionary *Soleil* (Paris), has been the ideal of statesmen

and publicists, and various modern states have felt themselves compelled to copy it. England has even imposed it as a model on many other nations, and recently that country, on the strength of her own parliamentary system, blamed the Czar of Russia for dissociating himself from a Douma which had allied itself with the authors of attacks against his throne and against his life. In other cases, however, England has shown some discrimination in her estimate of the fitness of a nation for parliamentary representation, Mr. Flourens ironically observes. She thinks Russia and Persia fit for a constitution modeled after her own because they spend their own money on their own people. It is different with India and Egypt. These countries are not fit for representative government because if they had such a constitution they would not pay tribute to England, nor would "the money extorted by taxation from Egyptians and Hindus enhance the splendor of the Empire and add to the wealth of London merchants."

After a few more bitter sayings of the same sort the writer tells us that the name of the British Parliament at present is Ichabod and that its past glory is departed. Campbell-Bannerman, he says, is using "all the resources of his eloquence to demolish the House of Lords" and uttering the revolutionary aphorism that "the will of the House of Commons is the will of the English people, which alone ought to be made law." The consequences of this tendency are that the British Parliament is no longer what it used to be. All is changed for the worse, says the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose words are as follows:

"The former parliamentary régime has been supplanted by the régime of a revolutionary convention. The Commons have become a convention, the Lords merely a board of record and registry. Even the King can no longer be appealed to as supreme arbiter between two forces in conflict. He is as much a fifth wheel as the President of the French Republic."

"To sum up the whole question we must pronounce that the English Constitution has changed altogether from its original form. It has broken with all its own traditions in order to borrow those of our first revolution. It is no longer a model to be copied, but a pale imitation of the French Constitution of 1793, *i.e.*, of the revolutionary cloud-cuckoo-land."

"Great Britain is now allowing herself to be dragged into the maelstrom in which France is at present entangled. The influence of local and ancestral sentiment is vanishing to make way before wealth and cosmopolitanism. The gold kings, who control the elections to the Lower House by corrupting the opinions of the ignorant masses through the spouting of club orators and the radical and Socialistic organs which they subsidize, have annihilated the independence of the native English population, children of the soil. The *entente cordiale* has more than one meaning. French and English parliamentarism are equally engaged in exploiting the masses, and have come to an understanding to complete the work."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

WHAT WILL THE NEW DOUMA AMOUNT TO?

THE transformation of party proportions in the third Douma moves a London paper to suggest that Premier Stolypine could give lessons to the bosses of Tammany Hall. In the last Douma the Monarchists and Octobrists, who stand for the present régime, mustered altogether 126 votes; in the present Douma they total 269. In the last Douma the Constitutional Democrats, Polish Nationalists, and Progressives, who favor moderate reform, aggregated 164; in this Douma they number 35. In the last Douma the Socialists and Revolutionists, who advocate the overthrow of the Government, by violence if necessary, were present nearly two hundred strong; in the new Douma they have practically disappeared, the entire extreme Left showing only 30 votes. The contrast between the returns and the known sentiments of the Russian people, remarks the London *Standard*, "is unusually flagrant."

How the Premier and his lieutenants eliminated the Liberals and Radicals is thus described by the Paris *Soleil*:

"They were arrested, or their names were erased from the electoral lists; the meetings of their parties were interdicted; the journals representing them were confiscated, and ruined by the infliction of fines. One man had his book seized because he spoke disrespectfully of Paul I., dead a hundred years ago. . . . The Catholic bishop of Vilna, an ex-deputy to the Douma, was exiled for showing sympathy with liberal institutions and the people of Poland."

This writer adds that "it is always a mistake to aim a blow at people who are moderate, and not rebellious or revolutionary. It is indeed the best way to transform simple sheep into ravening wolves."

The power behind the throne is working against even the "mutilated constitutionalism which still survives in Russia," according to the Manchester *Guardian*. This paper declares that "the third Douma will not be allowed to live" altho "destined to a longer



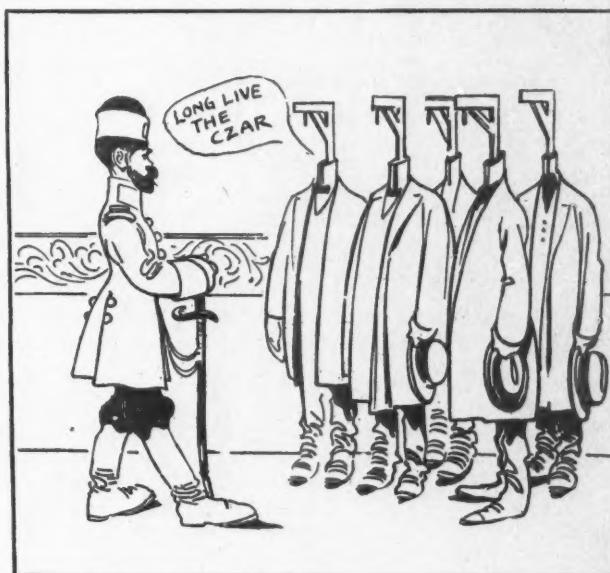
STOLYPINE—"Majesty, the third Douma has assembled."
CZAR—"The next thing is to find a way to dissolve it."
—Fischietto (Turin).

life than its predecessors," and "doubts very much" whether "it will make a transition from the old to the new order."

A complete distrust of the Liberal party in Russia characterizes the comments of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "The Russian people have not yet acquired the behavior of Liberals, and they will not attain it in this century." They always go to violent extremes. They only see two things possible, "conspiracy or execu-

tion." But, according to the Paris reactionary and Royalist *Gaulois*, Russia, with the opening of the third Douma, "has resumed her normal life; the dangerous crisis which reached its acute stage with such fantastic intensity two years ago has passed off, the party of order and social tranquillity is triumphant." In harmony with this utterance the *Liberté* (Paris) expresses a hope "that the Stolypine Cabinet will firmly maintain its attitude until, sooner or later, it has gained the support of two-thirds of the Douma."

The Douma is the real solution of Russia's difficulties, remarks



THE CZAR APPROVES OF THE DOUMA ELECTIONS.

CZAR—"My warmest greetings to you, noble deputies. Your election is the very surest guaranty of peace."
—Fischietto (Turin).

the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it is sadly in need of leaders. To quote the words of this judicious journal:

"Hitherto there has been a lack of qualified leaders, and this is the problem that stands on the threshold of the third Douma. It is plainly the duty of the Center to put forward powerful parliamentary leaders, of recognized influence, who will manifest the strength their knowledge gives them and their respect for the Government. This is the only means of preventing the Reactionaries from obtaining their end, while at the same time it will defeat the tactics of the extreme Left. We need have no great anxiety for the future of the extreme and reactionary Right. The institution of the Douma, which implied the superseding of the extreme reactionary Right, will never again cease to be a living element in the public life of Russia. . . . The institution of the Douma must and will eventually have power to trample down and vanquish every appearance of the reactionary spirit."

While the *Hamburger Nachrichten* predicts "war to the knife" between the Douma and the Stolypine Cabinet, the official organ of the German Government, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, says optimistically:

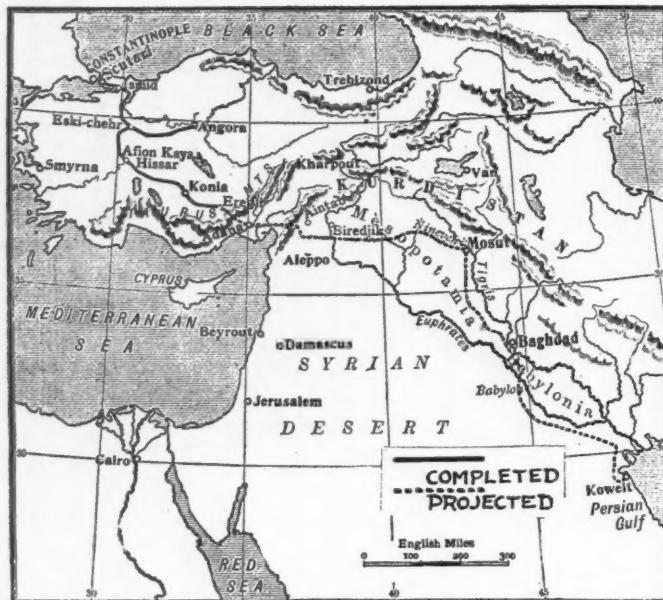
"In Germany, which is so closely united by political and economic ties with its Eastern neighbors, we receive with lively pleasure the news of the constitution of the new Douma. We sincerely hope it will cooperate with the Government in bringing about a reformation in the political life of the country, and in restoring peace and tranquillity to a nation which has long been so grievously distracted."

In contrast to this the *Frankfurter Zeitung* gloomily remarks:

"No one need be surprised if the majority of the Russian people refuse to consider the new Douma truly representative of their views and wishes, and it is impossible to suppose that the present legislative body will succeed in tranquilizing the discontented. The Government seem determined to deny once more the practical liberty promised to the land."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ECLIPSING THE SUEZ CANAL

A RAILWAY that would make the Suez Canal obsolete by providing a shorter route to India would bring a disturbing factor into the politics and trade of Europe that might upset present balances of power and commerce. Such a railway is seen by the European press in Germany's projected road from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf. How far it has already been built may be seen from the appended map. The history of this work of engineering has had many vicissitudes. When in 1899 a convention of the Powers at Constantinople placed the con-



ROUTE OF THE NEW SHORT CUT TO INDIA.

struction of the line in the hands of the Germans the London *Times* remarked that there was "no Power into whose hands Englishmen would more gladly see the enterprise fall." But suspicions generated by the Anglo-French *entente* and other circumstances changed the opinion of England and France. Each "discovered interests," says a writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, "the necessity of safeguarding which, as the phrase invariably ran, became the recognized preface to the condemnation of Germany's whole enterprise." The accompanying cartoon shows a German suspicion that England and Russia are trying to block the scheme.

What this project implies is thus outlined by Francis Delaisi in the *Revue* (Paris):

"Seventeen hundred miles of railroad; \$100,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued, representing the value of rails, locomotives, bridges, tunnels, and other works of engineering; the consolidation of the Ottoman Empire; ancient Babylon resuscitated; a new Egypt rising amid fields of wheat and cotton on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates; the route to India changed and the Suez Canal deprived of its supreme military and commercial importance. Such, in its main features, is the work projected by the Germans under the name of the Bagdad Railway."

"Naturally they wish to guard for their sole enjoyment the glory of the undertaking and—the profits. But England, France, and Russia are not willing to have one Power monopolize this route. The 'Eastern Question,' that wound in the side of Europe, is opened afresh; the diplomats, the financiers, engage in furious conflict over the business. And for four years the Bagdad Railway has been the axis on which all the political questions of Europe revolve."

The writer enlarges on this point and with regard to the attitude of England and France observes:

"The idea of these Powers is to make the Bagdad Railway an international, and not solely a German, affair. They wish to take part of the stock, to receive some of the contracts, and to have a hand in the management and direction of the line."

Mr. Delaisi realizes that the region crossed by this line is really the only field left in the world for the exploitation of Germany. As he observes:

"The horizon now contracts itself over the nations in a singular manner. The United States loudly announces its intention to dominate the two Americas and the Pacific. From the Cape to Cairo Great Britain has laid hands on Africa. In the Far East the recent treaties between Japan, France, Russia, and England forbid all extension of the little domain of Kiao-Chau. In the whole world there remains but one field freely open to German activity—Turkey in Asia."

But the writer in the *Edinburgh*, above quoted, thus justifies Germany:

"Her action, like ours, is to be accounted for, not by selfish and sordid motives, but by an appreciation of the great opportunities that have been set before her for bringing European ideas and European science to bear upon regions which most need their influence. But will any one venture to make this claim on behalf of England and France, but to deny its application to Germany? Germany's share in European civilization is equal to England's share or France's. Germany, as much as England or France, believes in and lives by the great political and scientific ideals which have inspired that civilization; and, this being so, is it not evident that if, or rather when, she builds her new railway she too will be actuated by the desire which we have described as lying at the root of the modern European movement of expansion, the desire to introduce order into chaos, to cultivate and develop natural resources, to apply, in a word, Western ideas to the conditions of life where they are most needed? Whether the new railway will ever profit her much it is impossible to say, but whether it does or not, it will not have been undertaken mainly for mere profit. It will have been undertaken mainly because the anarchy and ignorance of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are a perpetual challenge to the ideas and capacities of which Germany is full. To deny this, to insist on seeing in Germany's Turkish policy nothing but an exhibition of national selfishness, is to lay ourselves palpably open to that very charge of intellectual inferiority and second-rateness which we recognize as the basis of similar charges brought against us."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WORKS

A N elementary explanation of the phenomena involved in the transmission of a wireless message is contributed to *The Independent* (New York) by Dr. A. E. Kenelly, professor of electric engineering in Harvard University. After showing how a boat in a lake might signal to another boat by means of the spreading ripple due to a stone dropped into the water, he goes on to explain that electric-wave telegraphy operates in a somewhat similar way, using electric waves traveling through the ether over the earth's surface. The electric splash or disturbance is created at the sending station by the sudden charge or discharge of a wire or wires on a tall mast, while the expanding waves, being invisible, have to be detected by a delicate electric device connected to a mast placed within the working range. The advancing electric waves strike the receiving mast and produce feeble electric splashes, or disturbances, in the wire or wires suspended there. We read:

"It is necessary to regard the wireless telegraph waves as running through the ether, rather than through the air, even tho they appear to be carried by the air. If the waves were carried by the air, they would be sound-waves, which have quite different properties, and which, moreover, are only capable of being detected ordinarily at relatively short distances. There is every reason to believe that if the air which surrounds the globe could somehow be completely removed, so as to leave only so-called empty space on its surface, the electric waves would still be able to run over it, substantially as they do now with the air present. It is universally admitted that so-called empty space, or interstellar space, must be occupied by something invisible, which is called the ether, and which transmits light, heat, and electric disturbances generally. This ether permeates all matter, and the atmosphere is permeated by it. Consequently, the wireless telegraph waves run through the atmosphere, but are borne by the underlying invisible ether. . . .

"If we assume that our eyes could see an electric wave of wireless telegraphy running over the earth, just as we actually see the waves running over a pond, or the shadow of a cloud running over a landscape, we should expect to see a hemispherical wave thrown out from the sending mast every time an electric spark discharge was produced there. The hemisphere would cover the land like an inverted bowl, and would expand in all directions like the upper half of a gigantic, swelling soap-bubble, at the speed of 186,000 miles a second. At the upper portions of the hemisphere, and particularly at the top, the waves would be very thin and weak. It would be denser and stronger in the lower portions, and especially in the lowest portion that spreads over the ground like a ring."

For example, the writer supposes the sending-mast to be in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. If a single spark discharge, or electric splash, were made at this mast, corresponding to a "dot" signal in wireless telegraphy, we should see, if we had the imagined powers of vision, a hemispherical wave rush off from the mast in all directions. And just as a stone thrown into a pond produces one principal wave with a train of successively smaller ones, so an electric splash or spark discharge usually produces a similarly decreasing train. The writer goes on:

"Ignoring this detail, if we confined attention to the first or leading wave, we should expect to see a nearly vertical wall running

over the sea and land, north, south, east, and west, with the speed of light. The wave would, indeed, be made up of two successive walls, say first a 'positive' wall and then a 'negative' wall, with a clear space between, just as a water-wave is made up of a positive wall, or crest, and then a negative wall, or trough, immediately behind, with a mean-level space between them. . . .

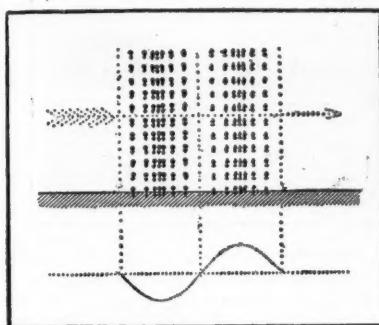
"If we transported ourselves somehow in a flying-machine over the earth's surface at the speed of light, Jules Verne's celebrated flying projectile being hopelessly too slow for our imagination in this respect, we could keep up with the outgoing wave and watch what happened to it as it ran. . . . If it could be kept going for a single second of time, the wave would have passed New York on the seventh time around the world, [but] . . . in practise the waves have not yet been detected at distances exceeding a few thousand miles from their source. The reason is that they weaken so much as they expand, [and also] . . . by absorption into the surface of the ground."

This absorption, we are told, is due to the fact that the earth is an imperfect conductor. Salt water is a better one, which is one of the reasons why the range of wireless telegraphy is so much greater at sea. We read again:

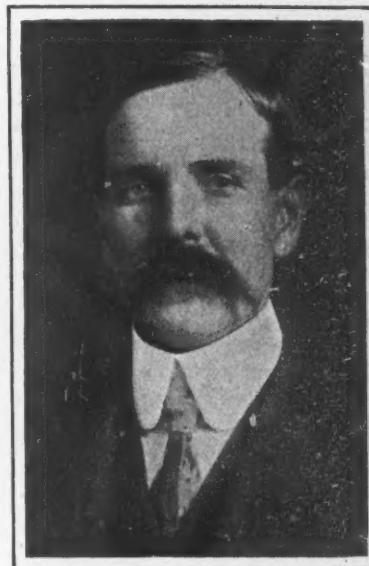
"For a given electric splashing power, or discharging disturbance power, at the sending mast there is a certain range over the sea and over the land at which high receiving masts can pick up the disturbance of the passing waves and make them appreciable to our senses by the aid of a very delicate electric apparatus. The bigger the sending splashing, the higher the masts at both sending and receiving stations, and the more delicate the electric receiving apparatus, the greater is this range. At present the range extends right across the Atlantic Ocean.

"Wherever a vertical wire is placed in the path of an electric wave of an electric disturbance will be created up and down this wire during the passage of the wave, and this disturbance, if strong enough, can act on suitable electric apparatus so as to register a signal. A single wave may pass by a mast in, say, one-millionth of a second, according to the length of the wave. But this brief disturbance suffices. In sending a wireless message every dot and dash involves a succession of waves, or an individual wave train. This train is short for a dot and long for a dash. Dots and dashes, in proper sequence, spell out the message.

"What is the nature of the wave, or of these vertical walls, that we imagine to fly across the landscape at such an enormous speed? If we carried our imaginary aerial automobile into one, so as to travel in the wall and examine it leisurely before it dwindled away

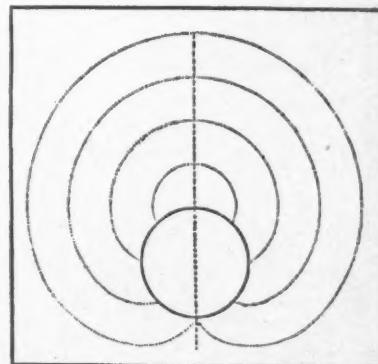


SECTION OF A SINGLE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE ALONG LINE OF ADVANCE AND NEAR TO SURFACE OF THE GROUND.



DR. A. E. KENELLY,

Professor of electrical engineering at Harvard, who explains the workings of the "wireless."



HYPOTHETICAL EXPANSION OF WIRELESS-TELEGRAPH WAVES OVER THE GLOBE.

to insignificant remains, we should expect to find that in the advancing wave there was a feeble vertical electric force, so that an electrically charged pithball suspended from the aerial automobile would be attracted either vertically upward or downward, according as we examined the positive or negative wall. Moreover, there would be an accompanying feeble horizontal magnetic force, so that a delicately poised compass needle on board our flying-car would be deflected either to the right or to the left, according to whether we traveled in the positive or negative wall. Such are the warp and the woof of the electromagnetic fabric which constitutes these waves. They are not issued of matter, but of electricity and of magnetism.

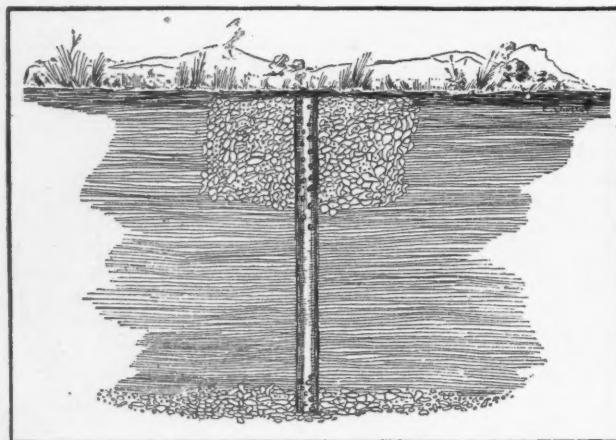
"And how are we to distinguish at any receiving station between waves coming simultaneously from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Paris, Vienna, Bombay, and Peking without invidious disregard of other places and ships at sea? The more remote places take care of themselves at present, because their waves are too feeble and exhausted to reach us. The nearer places might well conflict, but by tuning the apparatus at our receiving mast to respond only to waves say 500 yards long, all waves save those of the particular station or stations which emit that length of wave will not be audible. Besides, there are other modes of securing artificial selection of signals, otherwise a modern tower of Babel would be erected in the circumambient air.

"Manifestly, wireless telegraphy is destined to become a great civilizing and socializing agency, because the firmament of the world is the common property of all nations, and those who use it for signaling inhabit it, in a certain sense. When all nations come to inhabit the firmament collectively they will be brought into closer communion for their mutual advantage. A new upper geography dawns upon us, in which there is no more sea, neither are there any boundaries between the peoples."

SWAMP-DRAINAGE BY BORE-HOLES

THE application to swamp-drainage of a method sometimes used for drawing off surface water by opening up holes to a lower water-bearing stratum, is proposed by B. G. Cope in a contribution to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, Md., October 31). Says Mr. Cope:

"The method employed is to bore holes of large diameter through the overlying plastic stratum, stopping the holes in sand or gravel-beds, where the water may have easy access to the lower



BORE-POLE FOR SWAMP-DRAINAGE.

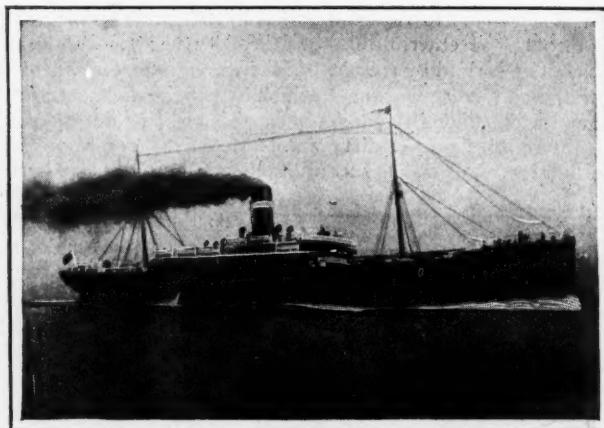
stratum. For draining swamps or low ground, where an open ditch or sewer line would be expensive, the bore-holes are the most practical solution.

"The usual method of procedure is to select the lowest point on the ground to be drained, and drive in six- or eight-inch wrought iron pipes down to the sand, gravel, or rock formation, sink a pit about three feet square, and fill with stone and gravel to filter the water when going down the hole, so as to prevent sticks, leaves, etc., from entering the pipe. A gravel-bed eight to ten feet thick will take care of a stream of water in many instances to the full capacity of the drive-pipe."

COMPRESSED AIR TO RAISE SUNKEN SHIPS

THE use of compressed air to lighten and raise sunken vessels is not new, but its use involves numerous difficulties and it has not been much employed until recently. Now, however, it has been so satisfactorily developed that it bids fair to supersede the older and slower methods. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) recalls that when a vessel sinks, the classic method of raising her consists in passing under her hull chains in sufficient number and fixing these to lighters or to a floating dock previously filled with water and towed to a position just above the sunken boat. By pumping out the water from the dock an ascensional force is produced, sufficient to raise the ship. The whole is then towed into shallower water, and by repeating the operation the vessel may at last be docked or at least beached so that the damage to her hull may be repaired. He continues:

"This method is sure, but it has the inconvenience of being very slow; the passage of the chains under the hull often presents diffi-



THE "BAVARIAN,"
Wrecked on the Canadian coast, and raised by compressed air.

culties that are almost insurmountable. A considerable amount of machinery is also necessary, and the operation succeeds only in a calm sea, for the least swell, by raising the tenders or the dock at intervals, may break the chains, so that all the work has to be done over again.

"It is certainly preferable, when possible, to use the compressed air method. In this, air under a pressure slightly greater than that corresponding to the depth is forced into the hull, and the water is thus driven out through the hole by which it entered, or if this hole is in the upper part, it is closed, and an outlet for the water is made below. The hull will rise of itself as soon as it is sufficiently lightened, and nothing will remain to be done but to tow it away to be docked.

"Of course this method necessitates numerous precautions. All openings must be carefully sealed so that no air may escape; it is also necessary to fasten down the decks, which are not constructed to withstand pressure and might be forced up. If the vessel is a large one, its various compartments must be filled with air successively, proceeding symmetrically so that one end will not rise before the other. Divers thus have difficult work to do on the hull, but the method is certainly possible, at least in some instances, as recent successes have shown. The large steamer *Bavarian*, which was wrecked on the Canadian coast and completely filled with water, was raised and saved by means of compressed air.

"For one class of ships this method is particularly fitted, in case of accident; namely, submarines. Their hulls are exceptionally strong, so no strengthening has to be done; it is sufficient that all openings be closed, to prevent the escape of the air. When the *Farfadet* and the *Lutrie* were wrecked at Bizerta, public opinion was properly roused by the excessively long time taken to raise them; particularly in the case of the *Farfadet*, if the operation had taken less time, some of the crew perhaps might have been saved. But the passage of the chains under the hull, through a

thick mud, was difficult in the extreme and required many days of work. The use of compressed air, if the salvage-boats had possessed the necessary plant, would have been more expeditious.

"It may be hoped that if another serious accident happens to one of our submarines—which is quite improbable—salvage will be greatly facilitated by this process."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAS THE SKY-SCRAPER A LIMIT?

THIS question is asked, in a leading editorial, by *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, October 30), which, after ringing the changes upon it, apparently leaves it for the future to answer. Says this paper:

"About a decade ago the American Surety Building, at 100 Broadway, New York City, twenty stories high, eclipsed anything in the way of high buildings which had yet been erected, and it was popularly believed that it would not be surpassed for years, if ever. Since then many other buildings have cast this into the shade; the Singer Building having 41 stories, and now the Metropolitan Life Building is being rapidly raised to its designed height of 48 stories. Besides these, there are two 26-story buildings, three 25-story buildings, two 23-story buildings, four 22-story buildings, and nine 20-story buildings. Of buildings having between 10 and 20 stories there are now in the city 516. Several questions suggest themselves with reference to this piling up of story upon story. Is there a limit to the height which such structures can be carried? What will be the effect upon health, light, noise, and many other features of city life should all buildings be raised to a height of even 20 stories, thus making of every street a canyon? Possibly even more important is the question as to fire risk involved in such construction. We are told by the advocates of these buildings that they are more nearly fire-proof than any others in the city, and they are able to cite instances to back their claims. But should a fire gain any headway in the upper floors of such a building, how is it possible to reach it with any considerable volume of water, more than can be contained in small roof tanks located on the buildings themselves? And in a street lined with such buildings, in which fires are raging practically unrestricted in the top hundred feet or so, would not the falling glass and other débris make it impossible for firemen to remain in the street below to fight the flames in even the lower stories? Continuous rows of 'sky-scrappers' will present conditions which are absent while they are widely scattered."



TALLEST OFFICE STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD.

Tower of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York City, now under construction. It will be forty-eight stories tall.

brings pure food and drug laws into contempt. The action here described is exactly on a par with that of the bumptious Food Commissioner of Minnesota, who, a year or so ago, arbitrarily barred Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce from the State, on the alleged ground that it contained a small quantity of salicylic acid as a preservative. Whether such was the case or not we do not know, but when it is considered that that delicious condiment has been on the market for nearly three-quarters of a century, and that in all that time there has never been a suspicion that it was unwholesome—when certainly not a single case of injury from its use has ever been heard of—the absurdity of the antics of these

A "POISON-SQUAD" FOR SODA-WATER

A PRESS dispatch from Washington, October 29, states that food tests to be begun early in November, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will include experiments on more than one hundred soft drinks selected from those usually dispensed at soda-fountains. An effort will be made to ascertain the effects upon the human system of drinks known or supposed to contain cocaine, caffeine, chloral hydrate, or opium. A writer in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, November) is of opinion that this is all nonsense. He says:

"Now, whoever heard of a soda-fountain drink that contained cocaine, chloral hydrate, or opium! We do not believe there is such a drink sold in Washington or in any other city in the country. It is well known that Dr. Wiley has done all he could to create the impression that one of the popular fountain beverages contained cocaine, going to the point of using his influence to prevent its sale at army posts, but if he had been sincerely desirous of performing a public duty we think he should have first satisfied himself, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the drink did, in fact, contain the drug, before being instrumental in the dissemination of the damaging charge throughout the country. The only one of the drugs mentioned above that is found in any fountain beverage that we know anything about is caffeine. But that there is more of that drug in a cup of good, strong coffee or tea than in a glass of the beverage which it is sought to condemn, Dr. Wiley must know or can easily find out. That the constant taking into the system of large quantities of caffeine in coffee, tea, or in any other way, is likely to be injurious, goes without saying. But why should the soda-fountain drink be singled out? Why not put coffee and tea in the same category? Why not forbid the sale of these products because they contain caffeine? It is such pettiness as is here exhibited that

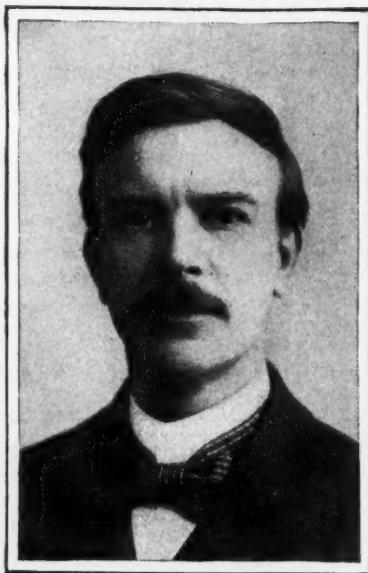
pretended guardians of the public health can be realized. The lamentable thing about the whole matter is that the manufacturers, whose business reputations are thus attacked, have no legal recourse, but must submit uncomplainingly to the great damage done them by these public officials in their mad craving for notoriety."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES FOR SKY-SAILING

THE employment in aeroplane motors of some form of very high explosive controlled by extremely low temperature is suggested by Prof. Carl Barus, of Brown University, in *Science* (New York, November 15). Professor Barus thinks that altho motors have been built that are strong enough and light enough just to drive and sustain an aeroplane, the required excess of power has never yet been reached. He writes:

"The fact that a machine of the aeroplane type built entirely of metal and canvas may be made to fly by the power of an ordinary steam-engine judiciously constructed was practically demonstrated some time ago by S. P. Langley. More would, therefore, be expected from the gas-engine, if constructed with equal forethought. I have always had some misgivings, however, as to whether these experiments, into which so much devoted labor was put, actually met the real issue involved. It seemed to me that they proved that the power available in case of the ordinary engine is just about sufficient to maintain flight and no more; whereas a really practical machine should be provided with a motor whose output of work per second and per kilogram of weight could be made enormously to exceed the demands upon it, under conditions of smooth soaring.

"If one is in search of a maximum of power combined with a minimum of weight, one involuntarily looks to some form of mod-



PROF. CARL BARUS,
Of Brown University, who suggests the use
of high explosives in aeroplane motors.

ern explosive and in particular to those which can be worked up into wicks or ribbons. These could be adapted for use in connection with the rocket principle which has so frequently stimulated the imagination of inventors, in a way to require the least amount of subsidiary mechanism. In fact, such expansion is virtually its own propeller. The only question is, how can this quite prohibitively excessive power be controlled? In other words, how may the enormous per-second expenditure of energy be reduced in any desirable amount at will, and compatible with safety and the need of the operator?

"Now it occurred to me that in case of the nitrogen explosives there may be a method of obtaining a continuity of power values within safe limits from insignificant amounts up to the highest admissible, by using some appropriate method of very cold storage. It is well known that at sufficiently low temperatures phosphorus and oxygen cease to react on each other, that fluorin is indifferent to hydrogen, etc. Is it not, therefore, probable that an explosive tendency will be toned down as temperature decreases; or that a molecular grouping which is all but unstable at ordinary temperatures will become stable at a temperature sufficiently low and proportionately stable at intermediate temperatures? This is then the experiment which I would like to see tried, the endeavor to get a gradation of power values ending in prohibitively large maximum, by the cold storage of explosives. If it succeeds, it seems to me that a motor yielding per pound weight not only all the power needed in the flying-machine under any emergency will be forthcoming, but that large amounts of the inevitably dangerous source of such power may be taken aboard for use en route. The lower temperature of the upper air would here itself be an assistance."

HISTORY OF "DIABOLO"

THE game or sport of "diabolo," which has created such a furor in Europe, has gained little ground yet in this country, altho it has invaded the toy-stores. It is a revival of an old toy, which in its turn was an importation from the Orient, and is interesting not only historically, but because its eccentric motion has claimed the attention of more than one great mathematician. It was particularly studied in England (where it used to be called the "devil on two sticks") by James Clerk Maxwell, the propounder of the electromagnetic theory of light. Mr. Henri-René d'Allemagne, librarian of the Arsenal at Paris, writes in *La Nature* (Paris, October 19) an interesting article, from which we translate the following paragraphs:

"When several months ago children in the public parks were seen spinning a little bobbin in the air no one imagined that we were witnessing the beginning of a fashion soon to become a craze. . . .

"In Parisian society there arise fashions that last for a season and then die out, sometimes to be revived years later, obeying some mysterious cyclic law. However this may be, that of 'diabolo,' which is one of these revivals, has lasted a long time and is possibly near enough to its end to make a brief note of its history interesting.

"The French people loves to devote itself to some trifle. . . . In the sixteenth century the cup and ball enjoyed unequalled favor. . . . The journal *L'Estoile* gives some curious details about the love of Henri III. for this toy:

"'At this time,' it says, 'the King began to carry about a cup and ball in his hand, even taking it into the street and playing with it as children do.' . . . Later, in the eighteenth century the fashion changed to jumping-jacks, and the most charming women of fashion amused themselves with these jointed dolls.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century the furor was the toy called the 'emigrant'—two disks of wood or ivory supposed to



"THE SPORT OF DIABOLO."
After an old engraving.

typify the return of the restored members of the banished noblesse. . . . But in 1812 a new toy was in vogue. . . . Even the most elegant ladies, the gravest personages, strove to attain skill in this sport, to the great peril of the mirrors in the salons and often to the danger of their fellow-citizens' heads.

"What is this 'devil's game' or 'diabolo'? It is a sort of double top . . . which is spun rapidly by means of a cord fastened to two rods. Much practise is necessary before the player is able to balance the toy on the cord.

"An anonymous author of the early nineteenth century describes a 'diabolo' in the Champs Élysées that had a cord not less than 60 fathoms long supported in the middle by a pole 20 feet high. 'To add to the interest of this game,' says the same author, 'two "devils" are used, which are started at the same moment from opposite ends of the cord; they rise and meet at the middle, and, as if wishing to dispute the position, they join combat, meet, advance, leap back, and finally fall, when their energy is exhausted.'

"It sometimes occurs that one "devil," either because it is made of heavier or more compact wood, or was launched by a more vigorous hand, knocks the other back to the end of the room.'

"It would appear that a missionary introduced the 'devil' into France. A singular occupation, one would say, for an individual whose principal duty should be to combat the evil spirit. It seems that in China, diabolo is used as we use a rattle, and colporteurs employ them in great numbers to give notice of their approach.

"The sport gave rise, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to a considerable number of caricatures, more or less satirical, some of which have been published, in charming color-plates, by the *Bon Ton*.

"The 'diabolo' is an excellent exercise, which demands, at the same time, address and a certain decision that are both good qualities to inculcate in youth.

"We wish a long and happy life to this revival of the 'devil,' but with our inconstant tastes, it is greatly to be feared that it may be supplanted by some other novelty and obliged to hide itself until discovered a third time by some bold seeker after amusement."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LARGEST STRONG BOX

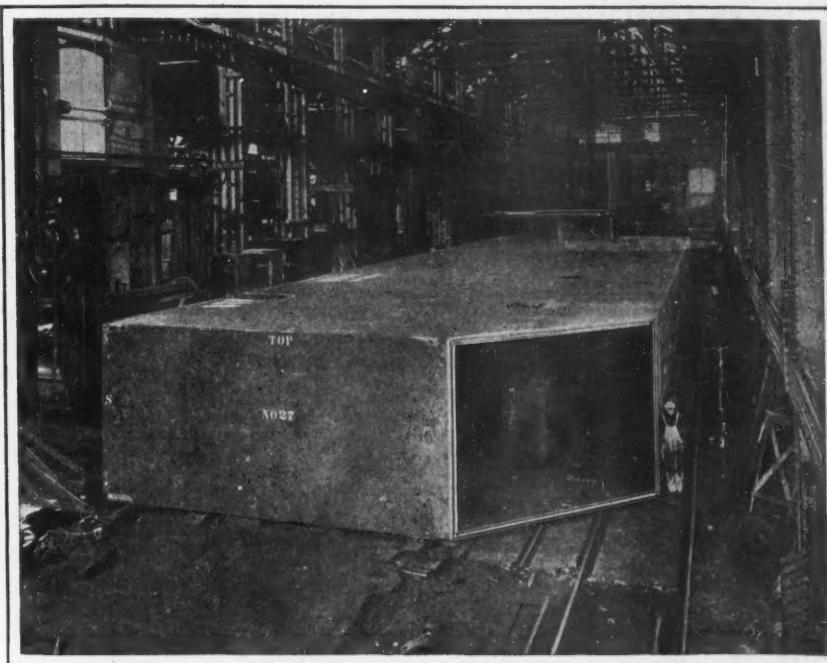
A HUGE armor-plate storage vault, two stories high and proof against any sort of violence that might be brought to bear against it, has been constructed in Bethlehem, Pa., for use in a New York safe-deposit building. The building of armor-plate vaults, we are told by a writer in *Machinery* (New York, November), is comparatively new, having sprung up in the past eight or nine years, and this particular vault is so much larger than anything else of its kind that an uninitiated mechanic would be perplexed to state the use to which it is to be put. The writer goes on to say:

"This armor-plate vault is a sort of glorified safe, to be filled with strong boxes. . . . The advantage claimed for the armor-plate vault over all other types of construction is that it is fire, burglar, mob, and earthquake proof. This one is built in two stories . . . with a connecting passage between them carrying a stairway and a passenger elevator. The lower story is 9½ feet high, 106½ feet long, and 30½ feet wide. The whole structure weighs about 1,200 tons. It is provided with an 'emergency door' in the right-hand corner of the foreground of the figure. The upper floor is 82 feet long, 9 feet high, and 19 feet wide, provided with two doors for regular service, one at either end.

"The upper vault, in particular, is to be equipped on a scale of magnificence exceeding anything of the kind previously installed. The whole room is to be finished in solid bronze, with all the fit-

tings of the same material. . . . The vault is so large that it overflows the unobstructed floor of the sub-basement, and includes two rows of the columns of the building within its area. To take care of these, several openings, entirely cased in, are made through the vault from top to bottom.

"Besides being remarkable in its general features, this vault is unusually interesting in its design and construction. As stated, it is



By courtesy of "Machinery," New York.
LOWER STORY OF VAULT ON ERECTING-FLOOR OF THE ARMOR-PLATE SHOP OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKS.

intended to be fire, burglar, mob, and earthquake proof. Danger from fire is obviated by the heavy 16-inch coating of concrete and fire-proofing material which surrounds the top, bottom, and sides. The burglar's chances for success are small, as the walls of the vault are made of 4-inch Harveyized steel armor-plate, of the same kind as furnished the Government for war-vessels. Not only would the burglar have to perform the task of getting through this case-hardened surface, but to even reach the armor-plate he would have the reenforced concrete to reckon with. As may be seen from the cut, the vault is made of separate steel plates, with numerous joints; but these are all dovetailed together and held in such a way as to make their separation impossible from the outside, and the fitting is so finely done that the joints are impervious to nitroglycerin.

"Barring those for the doors, the armor-plate walls are free from openings of any kind, which a burglar might use in beginning his vault-breaking operation. There are no holes through the doors for the locking mechanism. The automatic time lock is the sole means of opening the vault, once it has been locked. For each of the three doors there are four clocks, making twelve in all. All twelve of these would have to fail simultaneously to make an accidental permanent locking possible. The clocks are set for the hour of opening on the next day, or any succeeding day, and the vault doors are closed. When the hour arrives, the clocks automatically throw the bolt-operating mechanism into action and the doors are released, so that they can be opened from the outside. No combination of any kind is used for these main doors."

The vault is even proof, we are told, against a three-inch projectile, the largest that would probably be used by a mob, and it is stiff enough not to collapse if the building above it should be wrecked by an earthquake. Its sections of Harveyized armor-plate are ingeniously dovetailed together so as to be impregnable from the exterior. All joints are nitroglycerin-tight, which means that they fit within 0.001 inch. The heat to which the plates must be subjected in hardening renders this very difficult, and it is necessary, after the Harveyizing process, to straighten out all the plates with a powerful hydraulic press. Afterward they are finished off by grinding.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

LEARNING AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IT is doubtful whether the builder of the temple in Nehemiah's time could wield both the sword and the trowel simultaneously. No one can serve two masters. The cool shades of learning are not to be the lot of the pioneer missionary any more than they can be enjoyed by "the man with the hoe." This, says a writer in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), is the lot of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of America, who are so completely eclipsed in scholarship by the other denominations. It is apropos of a statement in *The Churchman* (New York) that he expresses this opinion. *The Churchman* says:

"We have almost no part at all in that wave of Christian scholarship which is one of the most encouraging signs of our time and country; and our touch upon the intellectual life of the most thoughtful among us is palpably less than that of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, if not also less than that of the Baptists and the Unitarians. . . . We have nothing which corresponds, in its influence upon our university life, with the theological faculties at Yale and Princeton; we have no single isolated seminary which can compare with Andover and Union; nor do we probably at any single point exert that influence upon the nation's intellectual outlook which is done at Harvard by the divinity faculty of the Unitarians."

On which the writer in the review referred to, Herbert W. Horwill, comments as follows:

"Altho this lamentation appears to be justified in the main by facts, its pessimistic strain might be relieved by the observation of more encouraging features here and there. For example, the reputation that is being gained outside America by the theological writings of Dr. Du Bois, a professor in the University of the South, Sewanee, suggests that work of a high quality is being done in institutions that are not prominent in the public eye. The Episcopalian colleges are rendering good service by their resistance to the chaotic innovations of the 'elective system' which happens to be fashionable for the moment, and many of the Episcopalian secondary boarding-schools are supplying a type of education that is likely to be more and more appreciated.

"If the contribution made by the Episcopal Church to scholarship is disappointing to some of her members, the reason may partly be found in the severe demands made upon her resources by the task of evangelization in a new country. The officers of her army have been serving in the field, and have not had the leisure to prepare text-books of military science. Home missions have been carried on with notable zeal and enterprise. The large number of hospitals for the support of which the Episcopal Church is responsible is but one of many evidences of her generosity in social service. Good work has been done among the negroes of the South and the 'poor whites' of the mountain regions. In the West, the apostolic labors of such men as Bishop Chase and Bishop Whipple have been continued by worthy successors. Just now, one of the most interesting missionary districts within American territory is Alaska, where Bishop Rowe and Archdeacon Stuck are engaged in an undertaking that will some day supply a new chapter to the story of the romance of missions. There has lately been a great accession of earnestness in foreign missionary effort, especially in China and Japan, with the result that a more rapid growth of membership has been reported abroad than at home."

Yet the Protestant Episcopal Church has declined, he says, as is seen from the statistics in *The World Almanac*, from its early ascendancy, tho it is a great social power. Most of the big weddings in New York take place in Protestant Episcopal churches, and a Southern lady is reported to have said that she was a Presbyterian in religion, but socially an "Episcopalian." Mr. Horwill illustrates by an anecdote the difference between the social status of an Anglican bishop in England and a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. In fact, Protestant prelates in this country do not assume any special costume on the street, tho

they wear the "magpie" paraphernalia in church. On this point he writes:

"The portrait of the present Bishop Coadjutor of New York appearing in *The Living Church Annual* the year following his election showed a man whose attire was not in the slightest degree clerical, and whose complete freedom from any clericalism of aspect was accentuated by the adornment of a mustache. The story is told of a well-known American bishop that after a visit to England, where at every turn the unaccustomed address of 'My Lord' sounded pleasantly in his ears, his return to American informality was brought sharply home to him on the quay at New York by the greeting, 'Hullo, Bish! been to Europe?'"

A KOREAN REVIVAL

KOREA is the country of which some of the most dramatic and interesting events in the missionary world of the Far East are recorded. A recent revival which occurred in one of its northern towns seems to be a counterpart in respect of fervor with the late Welsh revival, but with an even greater ethical value, according to a writer in *The Church Times* (London). This view is express concerning the account printed in the *London Times* by the Rev. Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil, features of which, he thinks, ought to interest students of religion as well as of psychology. The revival occurred in the town of Pyeng Yang, where "work two bodies of American missionaries, with ordinary, even if rather successful missions." These missionaries followed the practise of summoning all their converts from the country round to come for ten days in the spring to receive instruction in the faith. As the meetings were purely educational there were no moving hymns or emotional speeches, every feature of the ordinary revival being purposely eliminated by the leaders. For seven days, in this particular instance, the meetings progressed in a commonplace manner; but at the close an event occurred which with its consequences is given in the words of the writer in *The Times*:

"Just at the end, to the surprise of the missionary who was conducting the meeting, one of the Korean men arose and express a desire to speak, as something was on his mind which lay so heavily on his conscience that he could no longer sit still. This caused a feeling of annoyance to the conductor of the service, for it was in the nature of an interruption, but he thought it wiser to give the man leave to unburden his conscience. The sin turned out to be merely a feeling of animosity and injury on account of a fancied slight which he had received a year ago from the missionary. To settle his doubt the missionary assured him that he forgave him for his ill-temper, and then began to say a prayer. He reached only the word 'My Father,' when, with a rush, a power from without seemed to take hold of the meeting. The Europeans described its manifestations as terrifying. Nearly everybody present was seized with the most poignant sense of mental anguish, before each one his own sins seemed to be rising in condemnation of his life. Some were springing to their feet pleading for an opportunity to relieve their consciences by making their abasement known, others were silent but rent with agony, clenching their fists and striking their heads against the ground, in the struggle to resist the Power that would force them to confess their misdeeds. From eight in the evening to two in the morning did this scene go on, and then the missionaries, horrorstruck at some of the sins confess, frightened by the presence of a Power which could work such a wonder, reduced to tears by sympathy with the mental agony of the Korean disciples whom they loved so dearly, stopt the meeting. Some went home to sleep, but many of the Koreans spent the night awake; some in prayer, others in terrible spiritual conflict."

Next day, it is said, "the missionaries hoped that the storm was over, and that the comforting teaching of the Holy Word would bind up the wounds of yesternight." Such was not the case, however, as the writer in continuing shows:

"Again the same anguish, the same confession of sins, and so

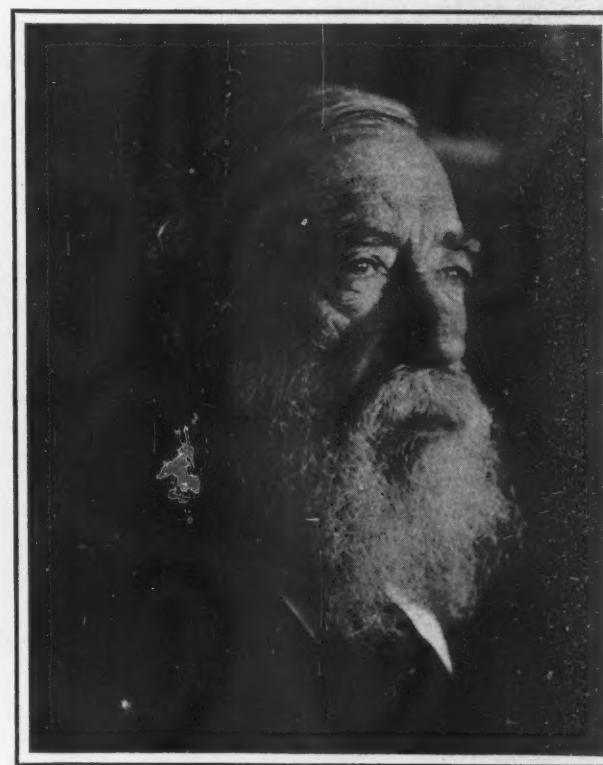
it went on for several days. It was with mingled feelings of horror and gratitude that the missionaries heard the long list of crimes committed by those whom they had hoped were examples of righteousness. One man confess a crime not so horrible to their minds as to ours—viz., that of murdering his infant daughter; another confess a crime worse even to Korean ears than it is to our own, that of killing his old and infirm mother to escape from the burden of her maintenance. A trusted native pastor confess to adultery, and of sexual sins both natural and unnatural there were no lack. Not only was there confession, but, where it was possible, reparation was made. One man sold his house to repay money he had embezzled, and has since been homeless; another returned a wedge of gold he had stolen years before. Some did not find peace for many days. One man struggled, till it seemed as if his health would give way, to resist the power that was forcing him to confession, and then at last with pale face and downcast eyes came to tell his sin. He was the trusted native preacher, and he had misused his position to rob the mission. He furnished an exact account of his defalcations, and has since repaid every penny of the money. When we reached Pyeng Yang the storm was over. At the meeting I attended, what struck me most was the look of quiet devotion which shone on many faces. There were no exclamations of theatrical piety, no reference to a man's own sins and conversion. The meeting took these for granted. At first it was feared that the confession of such heinous sins would injure the Christian body in the eyes of the heathen; but, on the contrary, they were deeply impressed, for they said, 'These men under torture would not have confess such sins, how great must be the power of this religion.' This was told me as the opinion of a heathen Korean exprest to an English layman. . . . Bishop Turner said that what most impressed him about this great turning to Christ was that the Koreans as a nation were not emotional."

MORAL HEROISM IN MONCURE D. CONWAY

SOUTHERN officers in the Army and Navy who stood by the Union during the Civil War are held in grateful memory by the North, but probably few of those in civil life who made equal sacrifices for their convictions are remembered at all. One of these was Moncure D. Conway, in whom the quality of moral courage has rarely been better personified. So observes a writer in the *New York Evening Post* in referring to the death of Conway in Paris on November 15. He became an exile from his Virginia home because he was outspoken against slavery. Later, it is said, he "resigned his pulpit in Washington to another where the alternative was to be silent on the subject of human liberty." The phases of mental and spiritual life through which he passed are given by a writer in the *Springfield Republican* in these words:

"Conway was of an old Virginia family—nay, of many old Virginia families, for his lineage comprised blood of English and Irish, Huguenot and Roman Catholic, since the early settlement of the country. He was a paradox of men; for Virginian though he was, and full of the F. F. V. pride at bottom, he was a vehement antislavery worker; and beginning life as a Methodist minister, he rapidly developed antagonism to all religious dogmas, and became a free-thinker in the widest and strongest sense. He was a scholar of the Western classics and of the Asiatic faiths, and believed that there was as much truth in the ancienster religions as in the newest. He was a fruitful author, and entered into unusual fields with a free spirit, a keen insight, and an imaginative sympathy. Moreover, he attained the possession of a real literary style, brilliant often, and always most expressive and interesting. No one ever read a book of Conway's without being fascinated by the learning of the man, and the grace with which that learning was made vital. It was not detrimental to the reader's appreciation that Conway swept so freely away all the cobwebs of legend and superstition, relegating these to their own place in the development of human ideas, and giving none of them authority. His own religion was the simplest possible; it was dissociated from every organized theology, and rested solely on the experiences of the human soul. All the modes of thought and all the creeds of the world were phases of this great and yet unwritten history, to

which his own writings were only contributions. In his later years he grew more and more estranged from the arbitrary dicta of the makers of religions. Personally there was no more delightful companion, no more genial and entertaining conversationalist. Out of the vast wealth of his knowledge of the past and his consideration of the future, he furnished food for all who had the capacity for thought. He was in his elder years a distinguished and exceptional personage. Every one rose to do him honor. And his wit, his somewhat dry humor, his ready expression and quick response, his brilliant retort, his graceful turn of comment,



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MONCURE D. CONWAY,

Who began as a Methodist preacher, but ended with a religion "dissociated from every organized theology," and resting "solely on the experiences of the human soul."

were, as aforesaid, fascinating. One never felt that Conway was more than touched on the borders of the realm in which he dwelt."

Mr. Conway was born in Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832, and was educated at Dickinson College, Pa., and at Harvard Divinity School. For four years he was a Methodist minister, then embraced the Unitarian faith, and in 1861 gave up preaching to devote his energies to the antislavery cause. It was in the interests of this cause that he went to London, where, after the close of the war, he settled and became a preacher to the independent congregation of South Place Chapel. Literature, religion, and moral reform went hand in hand in his interest. The New-England circle about Cambridge and Concord were his intimates, as were men of equal caliber in England after his residence was taken up there. We read in the *Boston Transcript*:

"Living almost forty years in London, he met on equal terms such men as Carlyle and Gladstone, and was able from personal knowledge to make that classification of our friends, and the degrees of their interest during the war which has become an authority. In this category Mr. Conway asserts that two-thirds of the British writers were on the side of the Union; that Newman, Mill, Hughes, Sir Charles Lyell, Huxley, Tyndall, Swinburne, Lord Houghton, Cairnes, Fawcett, Frederic Harrison, Leslie Stephen, William Allingham, and the Rossettis warmly favored the North—that Ruskin, Froude, Spencer, and a few others were silent, simply because they hated war and did not believe that any good would come of it—that Carlyle believed in the preservation of the Union, altho opposed to emancipation; that Tennyson's silence

was due to American denunciations of England, and that Charles Kingsley alone warmly espoused the cause of the South."

The Springfield *Republican* thus summarizes his literary output:

"His books may be noted here. They include 'Demonology and Devil Lore,' a remarkable compend of tradition and superstition; 'The Wandering Jew,' a history and examination of that legend; 'The Sacred Anthology,' a highly valuable book of comparative religions; 'George Washington and Mount Vernon'; a noteworthy life of Thomas Paine, lives of Hawthorne, Thomas Carlyle, and Edmund Randolph; 'Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock,' 'Emerson at Home and Abroad,' 'Solomon and Solomonic Literature,' and, latest, his two volumes of autobiography—one of the most excellent of such books."

CLERICAL RAILWAY RATES

WHILE the subject of the minister's inadequate salary is so much discuss, the corollary question of the special reduction of railway rates to traveling ministers becomes one of interest. Some railroads have already discontinued the reduced rate allowed to the clergy, and others have practically served notice that they intend to do so. These acts have met the approval of *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) on the ground of the plea for "equal rights." Such a plea of course implies equal rights in the matter of salaries as well as in the question of paying railway rates. "Pay ministers as others are paid, and then let them pay as do others," was the principle enunciated. Ideally this principle is approved by the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*; but a writer in that journal goes on to point out certain facts that no possible reconstruction of conditions can ever change. He says:

"One of these is the fact that there are now, always have been, and always will be a multitude of ministers who are underpaid. Their living is not only not what might be called 'comfortable,' but it is a mere existence. They have the barest necessities of life, and their children must be put to work at the earliest possible age to aid in their own support. . . . And, now, however little clerical discount may mean to ministers who are well or fairly well paid, to these struggling men and their families it is no small matter."

This journal insists that the "clerical rate" ought not to be looked upon as a gratuity, but as a simple recognition of unrequited services. Further:

"If a railroad employs a laborer, a clerk, a lawyer, or a doctor, it pays him for his services in cash, or free transportation, or both; but when it calls on a minister to administer consolation to its sick or dying, or to bury its dead, it never thinks of tendering him any remuneration. The same is true in all other cases. Other men are paid for their services, but the minister is the servant of the public. He not only ministers to his own church, for which he may be assumed to be paid in his salary, but he serves the whole community, visiting the sick and burying the dead who have had no connection with his church, and for which service he not only receives no compensation, but often does it at his own cost. Busy pastors know only too well how much of their time and strength is consumed in this outside and unrequited labor. The clerical discounts received do not pay a tithe of what it is worth."

"Now, we are not defending clerical rates, or arguing for their continuance. They grew up in the past as a voluntary recognition on the part of the people of unpaid services rendered by ministers. It never was a gratuity, nor was it half-pay for such services. We do not plead for the continuance of the custom, but we do claim that it shall be understood, and that ministers because they have been given these small favors shall not be put in the position of mendicants. Including all such favors they have never been adequately remunerated, nor will they be in the future if the discounts are discontinued. And yet we are sure they would prefer the discontinuance of all such aid, and would render outside services entirely free, rather than be suspected of being objects of charity, and thus made to differ from their fellows."

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

THE Sunday-closing movement in Europe, which recently became operative in France, is extending the sphere of its activity. England is agitating to complete the tale of its suspended activities on Sunday by an all-day closure of the public-houses, while Frankfort has proved that it can get along without the Continental Sunday and has instituted something of an English Sunday. A conference was held in London on November 6, attended by delegates from all parts of England, representing "the great religious bodies, the temperance societies, all political parties, and every section of the community." The specific purpose of the convention, the Manchester *Guardian* states, "was to consider what can be done to secure the inclusion of a Sunday closing in the Licensing Bill of next session, and how to induce the framers of the bill 'to provide for the efficiency, stability, and permanence of Sunday closing by treating it as a national matter, and not a question for local decision, and by providing against the abuses and evils which arise from the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquor in clubs, railway stations to travelers, and by wholesale dealers.'"

The chairman of the convention, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., who lately visited America in the interests of the "brotherhood idea" among Methodist denominations, "declared emphatically in favor of a universal system of Sunday closing." *The Guardian* reports him as saying:

"The difficulties in the case of local closing are only too manifest when you go down to the frontiers of England and Wales. The troubles that have arisen there would be aggravated not ten, but a hundred or a thousandfold were every local authority in this country permitted to adopt or reject Sunday closing. Moreover, we have always advocated Sunday closing not merely on religious grounds, but for economic and labor reasons, and as an act of justice to the working classes."

The resolution that was carried reads thus:

"That in view of the great importance of Sunday closing and of the unanimity of Christian churches, of temperance reformers, of labor leaders, and of citizens generally on the question this conference earnestly appeals to his Majesty's Government to make Sunday closing on national lines one of the provisions of the Licensing Bill to be introduced next session; and that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to receive a deputation on the question at an early date."

Frankfort, says a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, is taking the lead in "the growing German movement for a near approach to the English Sunday." We read:

"The shopkeepers of Frankfort (and many of the people) did not at all like to have this Sunday rest imposed upon them. 'Now,' said Herr Lautenschlager [chairman of many municipal committees], 'they are accustomed to it, and nobody would agree to restore the old conditions.' How was it possible to introduce our Sunday by-laws against the will of the inhabitants? Nothing simpler. The authorities thought it would be a benefit. So it was done.

"We must sometimes introduce reforms against the will of the public," said the Stadtrat, with the smile of the benevolent despot; but explaining at the same time that such things were done under permit of the German Parliament. And the Jews? No end of time was spent over the Jewish difficulty in Lord Avebury's Committee. In Frankfort, where Jews are numerous enough, not a murmur seems to have been heard. The good Jews take their two Sundays instead of one, and make no fuss about it—perhaps because it would be of no use. Of course Sunday closing even in Frankfort is not exactly English Sunday closing. Theaters and restaurants are not affected; and there are exemptions for certain businesses in the early hours of the day. The municipal tram-cars and the railways are busy. But with these exceptions and after two o'clock Frankfort is far more like an English city on Sunday than probably any other Continental town."

LETTERS AND ART

PREACHING THE GOSPEL OF BEAUTY
TO AMERICA

WHEN Charles Eliot Norton began to preach the gospel of beauty from his chair at Harvard, he was a voice crying in the wilderness; but he has had the good fortune, the happiness granted to few prophets, to see the day when his country is accepting his teaching. He has demonstrated throughout his life "the efficacy of criticism, conceived broadly, in a modern democracy," says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*. In the eighty years he completed on November 16 he has seen the dawning of the higher civilization in America, and has himself had no small part in it. In his early years, says this writer, Europe, and especially Italy, revealed to him the immense part beauty has had, and ought to have, in the development of the highest qualities in individuals and in races. By his study of the fine arts he arrived at "rational conclusions concerning the degree to which a civilization can be measured by its architecture, sculpture, and painting." Thirty-two years ago he entered upon his Harvard professorship of the fine arts; and at first, as the writer observes, few of his students and fewer still of the outside public understood him—a fact which "seems almost ludicrous now, when nearly every important American city has its art museum." The power he wielded in his position is set forth in these words:

"He made his professorship a fountain of the humanities. For he was not only a master in his specialty, but also a cultivated man—a combination which modern erudition almost precludes. Younger men went to him for advice on books, or conduct, or politics, or religion, because they found that his lectures were saturated with human interest, and that the lecturer himself was the most hospitable of scholars. Harvard, in transition from college to university, was particularly fortunate to have in its faculty such an exemplar of culture. Whether his counsel were followed or not, it never passed unheeded. He spoke as the enlightened critic; as one whose standard was not local, whose experience of men and books was wide, and whose aptitudes and discipline lay in the field where the highest type of men is developed.

"The service of a critic like Mr. Norton, especially in our time and country, can not be overestimated. Assuming that, because the United States is a great experiment, it can not be helped by the past, people repeat blunders which a knowledge of the past would teach them to avoid. It is the function of criticism to publish this knowledge. Public men resent such interference; and there was no better proof that Mr. Norton's criticism cut deep than the scorn which some of them pretended to feel for the 'mere critic,' the 'common scold,' the 'pharisee,' the 'man who would not come down into the heat and dust of the arena,' but who sat aloof and belittled the efforts of the patriotic gladiators. The language of such as they has not changed since the first demagog misled the first popular assembly. Much of the effectiveness of Mr. Norton's criticism was due to the fact that he spoke for the conscience of that remnant, which is hated by its own generation and haloed by the next. The courage required to stand out against popular frenzy, to utter truths which will alienate one's associates, is rare. Yet it has been so natural to Mr. Norton that he probably has never thought of it as a virtue in his own case. Unless a nation wishes to sink to a level of self-conceit and swagger which doom it to decay, it will learn that he is the true patriot who sets before it the highest standards. Such patriotic service Mr. Norton has rendered his countrymen for half a century."



PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

A critic whose effectiveness has been "due to the fact that he spoke for the conscience of that remnant which is hated by its own generation and haloed by the next."

Mr. James, down to the young undergraduate of to-day. What his friendship meant can be read in the tragic letters of John Ruskin, whom he steadied in great moral crises and whose genius he guided to produce some of its most precious work. In the Letters of Leslie Stephen you find that it is again the friend of Shady Hill to whom the most intimate messages are written, and from whom come suggestions and advice. How loyal and tender and discreet that friendship has been appears also in the editing of the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, of Lowell, and Ruskin, and Curtis. One might almost imagine that Mr. Norton has been too solicitous of the fame of his illustrious contemporaries to take any thought for his own."

In his "Church-building in the Middle Ages" Mr. Norton is said to have "embodied many of his ideas on the philosophy of art, besides giving the most interesting and exhaustive account in English of the way in which three of the great monuments of medieval architecture were planned and carried out." He was, also, one of the founders of *The Nation* (New York), and a counsellor to whom Mr. Godkin, its editor, "turned in any emergency for criticism and support." Earlier he had "fostered the project which resulted in *The Atlantic Monthly*," and for six years was the editor of *The North American Review*. "Every consideration of Mr. Norton's detailed activity leads back to the personality of the man himself," says the writer in *The Evening Post*, an estimate of which he gives in these words:

"What is the secret of his charm, the key to his power? On the moral side, he has had conscience and courage; on the critical side, taste; on the human side, sympathy. To a far greater degree than Edward Fitzgerald, Mr. Norton has had taste—which that quaint genius defined as 'the feminine of genius'—for he has had catholicity. He has not only gone straight to the acknowledged masters of world-books, but has been quick to discern the promising new-comers. Many an author who has since achieved distinction can recall that his first recognition came from Shady Hill.

"Such recognition springs from hospitality of spirit not less than from taste; and Norton has been the companion of the *elite* of two generations. Thanks to these, he has mingled as freely with his elders—with Emerson, Longfellow, Carlyle, Fitzgerald, as with his nearer contemporaries—Lowell, Stephen, and Ruskin, Godkin and Curtis—as with his juniors, from Mr. Howells and Mr. Bryce and

Shady Hill. What his friendship meant can be read in the tragic letters of John Ruskin, whom he steadied in great moral crises and whose genius he guided to produce some of its most precious work. In the Letters of Leslie Stephen you find that it is again the friend of Shady Hill to whom the most intimate messages are written, and from whom come suggestions and advice. How loyal and tender and discreet that friendship has been appears also in the editing of the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, of Lowell, and Ruskin, and Curtis. One might almost imagine that Mr. Norton has been too solicitous of the fame of his illustrious contemporaries to take any thought for his own."

SOME CAPRICES OF OUR LANGUAGE

ONE method by which the language grows is shown us in a vivisectionist study of that element known as "expletives" by Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who points out "two agencies which have led and always will lead" to the employment of these irregular expressions. One is "the desire to impart clearness to expression, the other to impart energy." When we say *from hence*, for example, the preposition *from* is superfluous, but has gained and retained its position in the language since the fourteenth century; and, "from the days of Wyclif and Chaucer to those of Tennyson and Browning," it is possible to "point to an unbroken line of great authors regularly employing it." Among a number of other illustrations the point is perhaps most vividly illustrated by one which is at present knocking for admission, but with little chance, the professor thinks, of getting beyond the slang stage where it is now domiciled. The expression is, "Where are we at?"

Professor Lounsbury, writing in *Harper's Magazine* (November), observes:

"It came into general notice a few years ago in consequence of its employment by a delegate to a political convention. Owing to circumstances attending its utterance, its very linguistic impropriety not only arrested the popular attention, but caused it to strike the popular fancy. In fact, the almost grotesque superfluousness of the *at* so tickled the national sense of humor that men everywhere were led to adopt it in the language of slang; and from slang to good usage there is sometimes but a step. In this case that step has never been taken. An extension of its employment beyond the limits to which it is now confined is rendered improbable, because men seem to feel no need of it in serious utterance; for in their view it fails to impart additional clearness or force to what they have to say."

"Yet it is by no means a new expression, tho it has not been a common one. It has been heard at various times and in various places in the popular speech. Instances occasionally turn up in the past of its employment by persons who would not, indeed, be appealed to as authorities in usage, but who nevertheless stand out conspicuously among their fellows as men of action. It is Scott who, in his novel of 'Old Mortality,' represents Graham of Claverhouse as telling his prisoner Morton that he had half a mind to contrive for him six months' imprisonment in order to procure him the pleasure of reading *Froissart*. The novelist intended by the remark to give to the reader a high opinion of the culture of the chieftain so hated of the Covenanters. He may have been fully warranted in so doing. Claverhouse is reported to have been fond of literature, and he certainly pursued his studies at the University of St. Andrews. Yet in an age when spelling had not assumed its present sacred character, he spelled abominably enough to shock the sensibilities of those ordinarily indifferent about the subject; and while he exprest himself vigorously, he frequently did so in the vernacular of the class of rural gentry to which by origin he belonged. It may therefore occasion no surprize to find him observing, in a report to his superior concerning his ill success in suppressing conventicles, that one of the clergymen had preached that very day 'the matter of three miles from the place where we were at.'"

The expression has only made its way into the speech of the educated, the professor points out, "when employed with more or less of a humorous intent. Into the language of literature it has never made its way at all." But the case is different with another locution, apparently resembling it and yet essentially different. Thus:

"We are frequently told that such an expression as 'Where are you going to?' is incorrect, not to say vulgar. On the contrary, if we are purposing to hold fast to strictness of speech, *to* is essential and should always appear. From the etymological point of view, 'Where are you going?' is totally unjustifiable. Nothing but usage can be pleaded in its favor."

To understand the error contained in the expression it is necessary to observe that the fundamental distinction between *there* and *thither* and *where* and *whither* is that "in each case the former of the two correlative terms is properly used with verbs of rest, the latter with verbs of motion." The professor continues:

"The speech of Ruth to Naomi in our version of the Bible illustrates adequately the exact employment of the two adverbs. 'Whither thou goest, I will go,' says the daughter-in-law, 'and where thou lodgest, I will lodge.'

Students of German are well aware that precisely the same distinction exists between the use of *wo*, 'where,' and *wohin*, 'whither.' In this cognate tongue it has been strictly preserved. But in English, colloquial use early encroached upon the one etymologically correct. Even in the Anglo-Saxon period *where* was used occasionally with verbs of motion. As time passed on, the practise of doing so became more and more common. At last it has grown to be practically universal in conversation. But the literary language has never given up *whither* in places where it properly belongs, tho the employment of it has been largely curtailed. There are authors, however, by whom it is regularly employed, whenever this can be done without giving to the sentence an air of stiffness. Thackeray, for instance, throughout his novels

remained fairly faithful to all these strictly correct etymological forms. His characters generally come and go *hither* and *thither* instead of *here* and *there*. It was clearly a matter which lay near his heart. But he could not always live up to the lofty ideal of linguistic virtue which he cherished. When he came to some of the compound forms, he broke down. Instead of saying *whithersoever*, which with his convictions he was morally bound to do, he was frequently in the habit of pusillanimously substituting *wherever*. Necessarily in the representation of colloquial speech he felt compelled to conform to its requirements; but even there it is to be said for him that he only conformed to them under compulsion, and occasionally did not conform to them at all."

One gains the impression from studying the practise of the best modern authors, says Professor Lounsbury, "that there is an increasing tendency to observe the strict distinction between these sets of adverbs."

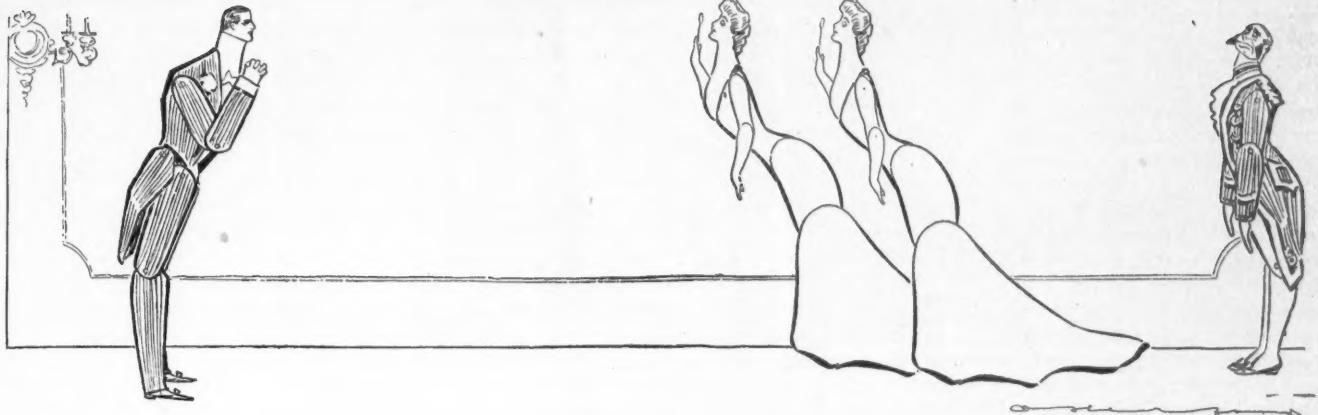
THE INCUBUS OF THE AMERICAN ILLUSTRATOR

"FOLLOW my leader" is the game which, according to the showing of a prominent art critic, is being madly played in the field of American illustration. Publishers and editors, it is charged, have lost for this art the proud position it once held of being the best of its kind, and have made it a perfunctory thing by following along the path of proved successes. The vogue created by a few exceptionally gifted men has been perpetuated by endless repetitions, the successful artist either being called upon to imitate himself or forced to see a company of imitators of inferior caliber going through his particular tricks. Europe, and especially Germany, we are told by Mr. Charles H. Caffin, learned from American illustration in its palmy days the lesson of allowing the artist "all possible latitude of choice and treatment of subject" and of calling forth the energy of the manufacturing staff in the processes of reproduction. Now it has taken away the palm, and also the managers and foremen "who learned their business in New York in the palmy days of American illustration." Americans, on the other hand, have "settled back into a complacent consciousness of their superiority." Mr. Caffin, writing in *The Independent* (New York, November 21), sees this difference between present conditions at home and abroad:

"Just as the excellence of the foreign press-work is based upon encouragement of the personality of the individual craftsman, so the greater virility, variety, and originality of foreign illustrations are due to the complete freedom permitted to the artists. They are not only allowed to be themselves, but every encouragement is given them to rely upon their own individuality of style and feeling. In our own country, however, an opposite tendency has been for several years apparent. I am not specifying names in this brief review of present-day illustration or I could give an imposing list of artists whose work is admirable, the many of them have been forced by the popularity which they have attained to go on and on producing work along the same groove of subject and manner. Accordingly what started with being originality has become stereotyped by repetition. For the editorial policy is rather to repeat or imitate proved successes than to venture into untried paths. Hence, if a publisher does hit upon an artist with a distinctively personal quality that proves attractive to the public, straightway other publishers also try to get his services, or, failing this, encourage some form of imitation that seems to them 'good enough.'"

The sameness which has come to pervade the subject matter of our illustrations is traced by the writer to the opinion he supposes generally held by editors that "everything in life comes back to the man and the woman," and consequently their belief that "there must be a sex interest." He continues:

"At any rate, the publishers banked on this proposition and compelled its expression in illustration. But as the average grown person, who does not confine his experience to an office chair, knows that life presents many other vital problems besides those



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

BERTIE FALLS IN LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT WITH ANGELINA AND ETHELBERTA.

This and the drawing below from Oliver Herford's "The Astonishing Tale of a Pen and Ink Puppet, or the Genteel Art of Illustrating," caricatures the "artistic futility" of modern illustrating. In the series the faces are always the same, and the figures, made up of cards fastened together, are "disposed in imitation of different familiar pictures of the girl and beau."

of sex, it was necessary to address the illustrations to the young people, who are still in the glories of adolescence. So the 'girl' has been exploited in season and out of season, in every conceivable condition of complacent inanity, musing on her own charms or consciously submitting them to the besotted stare of her square-jawed 'beau.' And, as repetition grows stale, the 'sentiment' must be flogged into a semblance of interest by technical exaggeration. The beau becomes more square and rigid, the girl's sweetness drawn out longer and longer, until figure and suggestion of life are buried in an avalanche of frou-frou. Finally, like the Cheshire cat, the original 'girl and beau' have vanished except for the vacuity of their facial expression.

"It may seem excessive to characterize as erotic the mass of 'girl-and-beau' stuff to which our young people have for so long been treated by the publishers. But since there is never—or almost never—any suggestion in these drawings that the girl has, or would think it worth while to have, any mental or spiritual fascination; that it is simply her person and her toilet which she is always exploiting and upon which the sodden rapture of the beau is fastened, I do not think the expression over-strong."

Another "lucrative and popular vogue in illustration" the writer calls the "kid in art," which matches, in its power to arouse his disgust, the grown-up brother of the "sweater-and-breeches" brand. We read concerning the "kid":

"In the publisher's estimation it is second in value only to the 'girl-and-beau' brand; perhaps even exceeds the latter, since it is supposed to appeal to persons of all ages. Here again the origin was good. Certain illustrators represented the child with a poetry of feeling, delicate humor, and tender imagination. But an undeserved fate overtook them. They created a vogue. The child is exploited until, to remedy the tediousness of reiteration, exaggeration is resorted to and the child becomes a kid, at first inconceivably cute, then unpleasantly precocious, and at last a veritable little imp of Satan. Meanwhile the circulation has grown apace, and thousands of little picture-lovers are hurried from simple innocence through a quagmire of priggishness into an abyss of vulgarity, wherein to do wrong, to be a nuisance to others, and to exult in being a little beast is held up for enthusiastic emulation. Again I may be wrong, but to me this vogue of the 'kid in art' is immoral.

"Or shall we turn to what may be termed the 'sweater-and-breeches' or 'belted-and-booted' brand of illustrative art? Once more, it had an honorable beginning in the imagination of men who pictured the old colonial times, or in the experience of those who had shared in Western life or that of our soldiers and sailors. Later it appeared rather as a reaction from the 'girl and beau' and the 'kid in art,' and was accordingly welcomed. Still later, it leapt to the front in response to the publisher's clamor for red blood in fiction, and, like other successes, was pushed to excess. It had to retain its hold by increase of strenuousness. Vigor becomes brutality, control of strength is flung aside, and the forms are heaped and tumbled upon the pages in incoherent blocks of unintelligible disarray."

Mr. Caffin declares that "the responsibility for this and the other vogues of illustration, and more that I could mention, rests primarily, in my opinion, not with the artists and the public, but with the publishers." Further:

"The latter underrate the common-sense tests of the public, and consequently force down the artist to a meretricious standard. Not always, by any means, but far too frequently. With a little more taste and knowledge on their own part, and a little more belief in the sanity of the public, the standard and tone of our illustrations could readily—and, I venture to believe, not unprofitably—be raised. For that we have illustrators capable of bringing the art back to its level of some fifteen years ago is unquestionable."

HUMANITY'S GAIN FROM CHILD STUDY

BOSTON children revealed some startling things at the period when the science of child study took its first step. They revealed notions "cruder than those of any known savage race," says Dr. G. Stanley Hall; but we are also given to understand that



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHICH IS IT TO BE—ANGELINA OR ETHELBERTA? IN DESPAIR BERTIE PLUNGES INTO A WHIRL OF RECKLESS GAIETY AT HIS CLUB.

In the interval between this and the scene pictured above, Bertie has proposed to one, but can not tell which one.

their equipment of general ideas, if not greater, as might be legitimately expected of Boston children, was probably not inferior to that of children elsewhere. The first psychological study of children in this country was made by him in 1880, and aimed at discovering the "content of children's minds on entering the Boston schools." His discoveries are generalized in *The Sunday Magazine* (New York) in this paragraph:

"More than half of these Boston six-year-olds had never seen an

ant, bee, robin, sheep, pig, growing dandelion, potato, berry, etc., and did not know that wooden things came from trees, or meat and butter from animals. Many could name no colors, did not know the numbers 4 or 5, had never seen stars or clouds, and seven per cent. had never seen or heard of the moon. While most knew where their stomach was, more did not know their cheek or forehead, elbow or ankle, and only ten to twenty per cent. knew where their ribs, lungs, or hearts were situated. Thirty-five per cent. had never been in the country, and seventy-one per cent. did not know beans even in Boston, and so on for scores of the commonest objects and experiences. Their notions of where rain and babies came from, or of sky, God, and death, were cruder than those of any known savage race. Many of them thought the cow only as big as the cut of it in their primers, and this of course would make all instruction concerning these animals, leather, meat, milk, etc., mere verbal cram and nonsense.

"Thus, there was almost nothing of pedagogic value of which it was safe for the primary teacher to assume knowledge in advance. The revelations made by this study were the more appalling because the topics chosen were just those making up the traditional content of the primers which were really designed for country children who knew them."

These were the first steps in the development of the new science of pediology—"the ology which deals with the child"—in furthering which the United States, Dr. Hall asserts, has a proud record. The radically new idea for teachers and parents derived from these first discoveries was that teachers should know something about the child mind as well as about the subject to be taught. Not much more was done in advancing the knowledge of the child mind, we are told, until 1890, when individual studies beginning with birth took the place of mass studies. To the former class belongs the work of Miss Millicent Shinn, of California, "who subjected her niece to the most exhaustive system of observations to which any child, save that of the Berlin Professor Preyer, was ever put." Studies of this order are characterized as follows:

"The growth of each sense, the development of voluntary movements, the increase of each dimension of the body, fluctuations in weight, the voice from the first cry on to the earliest speech, the evolution of sitting, creeping, walking, teething, etc., are carefully noted; and photography, pedometers, and laboratory apparatus are applied, and the results are set forth in curves. These show a wide range of individual variation, but great general uniformity in the sequence of stages. Hundreds of educated mothers have kept some record of this kind, especially of their first-born, and a score or two have published them."

It is from the individual study of infants, Dr. Hall continues, that we have learned most and in detail. In these it has been seen that the child "repeats the history of the race in its prehistoric and even prehuman stages."

The early and middle nineties was a period when many studies of vast masses of school-children were made under the direction of Prof. Earl Barnes, of the Leland Stanford University "on such topics as children's memories, ghosts, their reactions to various kinds of stories, true and fairy, plays and games, interests, attitudes toward animals, pets, punishments, their letters, money sense, ideals of vocation, drawing, their religious notions, concepts of truth, war, etc., all of which were intensely suggestive for both parents and teachers." But the frenzy for investigation went so far that a reaction set in followed by a "cyclone of criticism," in which the "yellow journals" bore their part. Teachers were charged with cruelty to the children; but one achieved the heroic by vowing "amid the applause of Boston teachers that as for himself, he and his wife would love rather than study their children." With the passing of the period of criticism came the organized and fruitful stage of the study set forth in these words:

"Steadily, however, the quality of the work improved, and the quantity of good work increased and stood out from the bad. Within the last five or eight years, England, France, and now most thoroughly Germany, have taken up the work of child study with the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm, and with rich results. All over the civilized world new journals, societies, and scores of

university chairs devoted to it have been instituted. Medical men have realized that they knew too little of children's diseases; philologists, that many of the fundamental principles of linguistics could be solved only by scrutinizing the speech development of infants; anthropologists find here new keys with which to unlock the secrets of primitive peoples. Criminologists have given us a rich body of knowledge on juvenile crime and vice. Evolutionists generally realize that here a new and higher psychic story is rapidly being built upon the foundations laid by Darwin. Educators have slowly understood that it would be well to know something of the beings they have to teach. Clergymen found out that adolescence revealed the natural basis, and even the very essence of conversion, and that at this age all that was most vital in religion was also most spontaneous. . . .

"In the contributions which child study has made and is about to make to the welfare of the future of humanity, I believe it is no extravagance to say that in the judgment of the future historian it will compare with the Renaissance or the Reformation. The literature for, as well as on, childhood is being reconstructed, and those who are now coming really to understand the child that is set anew in our midst, and who have realized that to have ministered to the rising generation is the highest service we can render humanity, are themselves rejuvenated and growing young again against the tide of years by finding that life has a new zest."

ATTACKING THE "VERNACULAR" OF BARRIE

A VERNACULAR revival in Scotland bids fair to threaten the literature of Barrie, Crockett, and the late "Ian MacLaren." In fact these books, a few years ago so popular, may even be menaced by a two-edged sword, for being couched in a language which is neither good Scotch nor good English, there is a prospect of their becoming obsolete under the force of educational changes now contemplated in Scotland. English is taught in the Scottish schools, but its purity is affected by the language used by the pupils at home, which, says a writer in the *London Times*, "is not a separate language or even a special 'dialect,' but a debased and slovenly mixture of old Scots and modern English." This speech is used "in a shamefaced way" at home by pupils who are compelled to speak fairly good English at school. As a consequence, when they grow up, their conversation, even their writing, is often a hideous hybrid." This hybrid, however, is the vehicle of the writers above alluded to. For some time it has been thought that steps should be taken "to see that justice is done in public schools and universities to that Scottish literature of which Burns was the crown and flower." Burns clubs have existed, but their activities were said to be almost exclusively composed of "orations and libations." Lately, however, they have "federated" in order to raise funds for the foundation of a lectureship in Scottish literature in one or more of the universities of Scotland. This movement has finally coalesced with another which aimed at the establishment of a chair of history, the occupant of the combined chairs being expected to lecture on Scottish historical literature as well. The principal result that is hoped for from this "vernacular" movement is to bring into harmony the practise of both home and school. Its success will probably have an important bearing on the future speech of the Lowland Scotsman, as the writer here states:

"If it succeeds, it will lead to the scientific study of a 'vernacular,' which such an authority as Dr. J. H. Murray has demonstrated to be nothing more than that variety of 'Inglis' which was spoken in Northumbria in the days when it was an independent kingdom, extending practically from the Humber to the Forth. In some parts of Scotland, notably in Inverness, the English that is spoken and written is notable for its sweetness and purity. Were the 'vernacular' taught as it may be under academic guidance and state supervision, Inverness might become linguistically the capital, not only of the Highlands, but of Scotland as a whole. The west-of-Scotland movement, therefore, may tend linguistically to imperial union, not to particularism, much less to separatism."



J. BERG ESENWEIN,
Editor of
Lippincott's.

JOSEPH B. GILDER,
One of the
editors of *Putnam's*.

ROB'T UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Associate editor of
The Century.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN,
Associate editor of
The Review of Reviews.

TRUMBULL WHITE,
Editor of
Appleton's Magazine.

FEATURES OF THE COMING YEAR'S MAGAZINES

The survey given below of the new year's offerings of the magazines impresses one with the note of greater conservatism struck by the masters of the keyboards. A successful and worthy magazine to-day is not a thing to be got up over night and boomed into popularity by brass-band acceleration. In these days a successful magazine must be the outcome of earnest and thoughtful effort on the part of able and conscientious men. It is a matter of congratulation that the chief reading supply of the Nation is now in the hands of such a corps of men, and that their hands are held up by allies in the literary and artistic worlds.

THE AMERICAN

The aphorisms of "Mr Dooley" (Finley Peter Dunne) will delight and instruct the readers of this magazine during the coming year, *The American* having exclusive control of the Dooley output for that period. This is as it should be, for it is not fair to readers to have to hunt through the Sunday newspapers for Dooley wit and wisdom.

A feature of equal interest is the announcement of a series of stories by Miss Ida Tarbell, continuing episodes of Lincoln's life as narrated by his friend and neighbor, Billy Brown, in "He Knew Lincoln." It will be interesting to observe whether Miss Tarbell can continue the high level of that story, which was based, it is true, on her researches, but which showed an imaginative power hitherto unsuspected. We have every reason to believe she can maintain the original standard. The management announces, also, a series of contributions by Rudyard Kipling, details as to which they will give later. Lincoln Steffens has written a new serial, "The Mote and the Beam," described as a "fact-novel" of present-day history in San Francisco, good men fighting bad for the freedom of a city. A character study of Secretary Taft by William Allen White will be interesting and timely, and there will be other things besides by White. The tragedy of the "Northern Negro," portrayed so startlingly in a novel by an African some years ago, will receive further attention by Ray Stannard Baker in articles entitled "The Color Line in the North," and "O. Henry" and Upton Sinclair will have fiction in their respective spheres.

APPLETON'S

A national gallery of contributors will enrich the pages of *Appleton's* during 1908.

Chief of interest in the publisher's announcement, to Americans at least, will be the articles giving their local attitudes toward national issues by the "Governors who count" in the chief Middle Western States. The first will be that of Governor Cummins of Iowa. A group of character sketches of live personalities, written by and illustrated by the popular cartoonist, John T. McCutcheon, will attract interest, while our naive friend, George Ade, has consented not to wait until old age comes stealing on before writing his memoirs, but in "The Reminiscences of a Young Man" will deal with his experiences and acquaintances in college, newspaper, literary, and dramatic life.

The next serials will be from the pens of two trenchant wielders thereof for the multitude—Hall Caine and Robert W. Chambers—and there will be still another serial by the graceful author of "Nancy Stair," Elinor Macartney Lane. Dr. Henry C. Rowland will describe in several articles his remarkable motor-boat voyage through French, German, and Austrian rivers and canals to the Mediterranean. Capt. John S. Barnes, U. S. N., former bodyguard to Lincoln, will relate his adventures in coping with Confederate blockade runners. Articles and stories by Andrew D. White, Hamlin Garland, and others of equal standing will be supplied.

THE ATLANTIC

Having celebrated, in its special semi-centennial number (November), the completion of fifty years of honorable literary effort, *The Atlantic* enters upon another semicentury with resolutions to continue as it has begun. Believing that the public is tiring of smart cosmopolitanism and the cult of the "six best sellers," its editors will print as its leading serial a story of American life, of what they consider extraordinary human interest, great charm, and subtle humor, "Rose McLeod," by Alice Brown, besides a group of short stories chosen for their distinction of style, plot, and literary craftsmanship. Arrangements have also been made for the publication of a number of essays of unusual quality—no unusual feature of *The Atlantic*.

American drama and music will receive special attention in "The Revival of the Poetic Drama," by Brander Matthews; "The Home of the Burlesque," by Rollin Lynde Hart; "The Industry of Music Making," by William E. Walter, and "So-

ciet and American Music," by Arthur Farwell. Political questions will be discussed by Kelly Miller in "The Ultimate Race Problem" and by Miss Ellis Meredith in "What it Means to be an Enfranchised Woman." "A Second Motor Flight through France," by Edith Wharton, will delight the readers of that clever personage's first article, and there will be other travel sketches. Education and the railroads will be treated of by practical experts in the two fields of work.

THE BOOKMAN

The Bookman tells its readers that "the time has come to talk of many things," by which is meant the good things for 1908. To begin with, "The New Baedeker, Being Casual Notes of an Irresponsible Traveler," will continue. John Tom and La Belle Rose will explore Utica, N. Y. among other places, in their unconventional manner. Some account of the two hundred Americans possessing membership in the French Legion of Honor will be given in a special article on that subject, and "The Story of Modern Book Advertising" will be told in a series of two or three papers showing by text and pictorially the device by which the most notable books of the past twenty years have been exploited. In "The Greatest Women's Club in the World" will be given a description of a London organization, with branches in many countries, which has grown to immense proportions in only five years—the Lyceum.

American readers and writers will take a keen interest in "The American Novel in England: Its Readers and Its Critics." What do cultivated Englishmen and women think, for example, of Mr. Howells, Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Wister, Mr. Crawford, *et al.*? What they think about the others is to be revealed, but we know that they think Churchill is their own Winston Spencer. We miss the old-time contests between the Senior and Junior Editors, which were all one way until the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the veteran.

THE CENTURY

In *The Century* the "Recollections of Lady Randolph Churchill," already begun, will scintillate through the year, and will be a typical presentation of the career of one of our smart American girls who have "made good" in England. There will

be innumerable reminiscences of the great of all nations, with many photographs of historical import.

Robert Hichens, the author of "The Garden of Allah," that romance of the African desert, has prepared a number of papers on "The Monuments of Egypt," to illustrate which Mr. Jules Guérin has visited Egypt and prepared a series of drawings in color. Admirers of the fictional writings of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell will be pleased with the announcement of a new serial by him, "The Red City," in which Hugh Wynne reappears, in the time of Washington's Presidency, as the patron of the hero, a young Huguenot *émigré*. Historical characters are introduced, and the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793, so startlingly set forth in Brockden Brown's "Arthur Mervyn," will be given another presentation by Dr. Mitchell.

"Mars as a Possible Abode of Life," by Prof. Percival Lowell, the American astronomer most prominently associated with the theory of artificial canals upon that planet, will include photographs taken under highly favorable circumstances during the past summer. Helen Keller, the marvelous girl who, blind and deaf, has learned to write and speak, will contribute a poem and several essays descriptive of the sense world in which she lives, and Dr. George H. Shraday will recount "General Grant's Last Days." Extracts from the family papers of Robert Fulton, now being edited by his great-granddaughter for the first time, will be given, and there will be reminiscences of "Andrew Johnson in the White House," by one who was near him.

THE CIRCLE

The Circle, which has just celebrated its first birthday, will publish during 1908 three notable series of articles. One of these, called "Workers for the Common Good," will contain personal stories of such ideal public characters as Jane Adams, Judge Lindsay, Florence Kelly, Felix Adler, Tom L. Johnson, John Mitchell, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, and Evert Wendell. The second series is on "Great Movements to Prove that the World is Growing Better." This will include among others, articles telling "How the Fight for Better Schools Was Won in Boston," "What the Voters' League has Done for Chicago," "How the School City Trains the Children of To-day to be the Citizens of To-morrow." The third series deals with "The New Factor in the Industrial Situation—the Consumer—and What He Expects of Capital, the Labor-unions, and the Government." Notable fiction will be contributed by Hamlin Garland, Mary E. Wilkins, Charles G. D. Roberts, Virginia Frazer Boyle, Georgia Wood Pangborn, and many other distinguished writers.

Some special writers whose work will appear in *The Circle* for 1908 are Edwin Markham, Brand Whitlock, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Julia Ward Howe, William Van Cleave, Joaquin Miller, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John S. Mosby, and Col. A. K. McClure. In the departments *The Circle* plans to give the most comprehensive, specialized, and up-to-date information on subjects which will cover the interests of the entire family. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will conduct the Lend-a-

Hand Circle; and for the Music Circle, the Business Circle, the Photographers' Circle, and the Collectors' Circle there have been secured specialized faculties and experts on their various subjects. These will answer all queries and give special instruction to interested readers. The departments which appeal particularly to men are Sports and Games, Automobile and Motor, Popular Science and Invention, Country Home and Garden, and Poultry; the departments that especially interest women are: the Home, Fancy Work, Cooking, and Mothers'. Dan Beard, the Boy's own writer, conducts a department for wide-awake boys, and there is a department for girls, and one for children.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

Among the high places that *Country Life in America* has on its map for the next twelve months are "Great Country Estates"—how the country gentleman in America conducts his place, together with his achievements in gardening and stock raising, and his architectural preferences; "House Building," all sorts of information that prospective builders should have; "Nature Study" articles of real value about the animals, birds, trees, and flowers; "Gardening," the best horticultural and pomological advice obtainable; "Farming," modern scientific methods that make money; "Out-of-door Sports," fishing, canoeing, yachting, amateur photography, swimming, skating, golfing, tennis, cricket, etc., and "Animal Photography" and "Automobile." Minor topics will receive proper attention, and double numbers on "Gardening" and "House-building" will be issued for March and October, and there will be a "Christmas Annual."

THE COSMOPOLITAN

The Cosmopolitan's policy of dealing with subjects of fresh and timely interest does not permit a very extensive advance schedule of general articles. In harmony with its aim to give a comprehensive survey of the progress of humanity, there will be, among forthcoming articles of importance, one by Prof. David Todd, the leader of the recent expedition to Peru for the purpose of observing the planet Mars, on the results of the expedition. It will be very fully illustrated.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson will contribute a timely series of papers on Japan's preparations for war, naval and military as well as diplomatic. Harold Bolce is preparing a number of articles on an educational topic that will arouse wide discussion. Among other contributors during the coming year will be Charles E. Russell, Garrett P. Serviss, Alfred Henry Lewis, Waldemar Kaempfert, John Gilmer Speed, Alan Dale, and Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer. Fiction will be made a specially strong feature. Anthony Partidge's serial, "The Kingdom of Earth," has already taken a firm hold on the magazine's readers, as have the "Long Arm of Mannister" stories by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Other well-known writers whose stories will appear are Henry C. Rowland, Eliza Calvert Hall (author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky"), Edward Salisbury Field, Porter Emerson Browne, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, Gelett Burgess, Bruno

Lessing, and Alfred Henry Lewis. *The Cosmopolitan* remains a ten-cent magazine.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Readers will be interested in the "Good Government" and "Square Deal" program of *Everybody's*. Mr. Booth Tarkington's latest and crispest novel, "The Guest of Quesnay," begun in the November number, will continue as a serial. Other fiction will include a number of O. Henry's stories, also stories by Stewart Edward White, Lloyd Osbourne, Charles G. D. Roberts, Alice Brown, Mary Heaton Vorse, Gouverneur Morris, Justus Miles Forman, and Harrison Rhodes.

In non-fiction contributions, more "trouble" is anticipated from Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, Mr. Charles Edward Russell will supply instalments of his "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" series, and William Hard will show the results of the woman's invasion of the work-a-day world—six million women are working today in offices and factories, and even the women themselves don't quite realize the significance of this. The clever newspaper correspondent, Samuel G. Blythe, has gone abroad for *Everybody's*, and thrilling wireless messages from him may be anticipated.

HARPER'S

For the coming year, as hitherto, the quality of interestingness in this magazine will be the one thing recognized by its editors. They are successful in this respect, not only from forethought, but because of the twenty thousand manuscripts that pour into their office annually from the four corners of the earth.

Among the leading features of 1908 Mrs. Humphry Ward's new serial, "The Testing of Diana Mallory" will take first rank. It will be a story of to-day—a love-story, with a young heroine about whom hangs a mystery. Among other contributions of fiction much is thought of a story about Abraham Lincoln by a new writer. There will also be a two-part story by Mark Twain, and a strangely interesting tale by Mr. Howells. Other writers of stories will be Margaret Cameron, Mary E. Wilkins, Norman Duncan, Maurice Hewlett, Henry James, van Tassel Sutphen, and many additional.

Reports of expeditions to remote regions, always a feature of *Harper's*, will include "A Letter from the Arctic," narrating the adventures of Ejnar Mikklesen in his search for a new continent in the Arctic Circle. Jack London is sending accounts of his trip around the world in a tiny sailboat, Charles W. Furlong is just starting for Patagonia, Norman Duncan is heading an expedition to the Arabian Desert, and Dr. van Dyke will give his impressions of the Holy Land.

The marvels of the new science will be recounted by Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan, who has been visiting the most famous laboratories of Europe; and Thomas A. Edison will tell, with the aid of friends, the most interesting chapters of his life. Frederick Trevor Hill, in "The Story of a Street," will recite the history of Wall Street.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Many leading architects in this country and abroad will supply readers of this

magazine with suggestions as to "The Small House Which Is Good" so complete that they may be utilized to meet the needs, mechanical and financial, of the builder. The accompanying views and plans will cover the best types of houses from all parts of the United States. John William Russell has prepared an informing series of articles on "Housing the Poor" in great cities, illustrated by photographs showing some of the best and most modern tenements. Southern California and its beauties of house and garden will be written of from time to time by Charles Frederick Holder. There will also be foreign contributions by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Mr. Jacques Boyer, and others, and special or departmental features will include "Suburban Homes," "Correct Furnishing," "Pictures," "Garden Features" (by Eben E. Rexford and others), "Spanish-American Patios," "Grill-rooms," "The Stable and Kennel," "Kine," "Pigs," "Poultry," and "Horses."

LIPPINCOTT'S

The distinction of the monthly literary banquet provided by this periodical is that there are no baked meats left over from last month's feast. Each number is complete in itself, and, by the same token, each number contains, as formerly, the complete novelette which was the happy thought of some forgotten editor in the Silurian age. Among the novelettes promised for 1908 are Marie van Vorst's "The Woman He Loved," Nevil Monroe Hopkins's new mystery novel, "The Investigation at Holman Square," Mrs. John van Vorst's "Second Quality," Will Lexington Comfort's dashing Kentucky romance, Edith Macvane's fascinating Russian-American novel, "The Duchess of Dreams," and Rupert Sargent Holland's picturesque adventure story, "The Pirate of Alastair."

Lippincott's has ever been known for the discovery of talent in short-story writing, and 1908 will prove no exception to the rule. Fully seventy-five short stories will be given, by writers known and unknown, among them the witty production of Grace MacGowan Cooke and Sarah Chichester Page. There will be an equal number of clever articles on timely subjects, especially Mary Moss's entertaining discussions, and Dr. George Lincoln Walton's series of articles on "Worry and Allied Mental States" will be one of several notable serious features.

McCLURE'S

Space will not suffice for more than a brief summary of the extraordinary list of good things provided for in the *McClure's* program for 1908. Of special interest in this "most immemorial year" will be the series of articles dealing with the making of great American fortunes. Group by group the great fortunes of this country, varying from twenty-five millions to many hundred millions, will be taken up. These articles are written by Burton J. Hendrick of the magazine staff.

McClure's will publish a serial in 1908 for the first time in several years. The publishers think that in offering Mary Stewart Cutting's "The Wayfarers," a story of American life, they are presenting an important contribution to litera-

ture. There will also be more "Ezekiel" stories by Lucy Pratt, and further "Trooper Shorty" stories by Will Adams, which are sufficient in the announcing. Scientific articles, on the edge of the future, will include a paper on the gyroscope and its possible use for accelerating railroad travel by Cleveland Moffet, and aeronautics and other scientific questions of the day will be taken up by other writers.

"The History of Christian Science and the Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy" will be resumed by Georgine Milmine, and Ellen Terry's fascinating "Memoirs" will continue. Further instalments of Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences" will be given, personal recollections of episodes in Lincoln's life will be described from new and unexpected sources of material, and a set of articles contrasting the systems in this country and abroad for protecting the public health of cities has been prepared by Samuel Hopkins Adams, besides important material which the editors are not yet prepared to announce. In the domain of art Mr. La Farge will contribute studies of some of the world's masterpieces.

THE METROPOLITAN

During 1908 *The Metropolitan* will consider "The Financial Crisis: Its Causes and Future" in a series of illuminating articles. Problems arising "In Case of War with Japan" will be the subject of another paper, while Camille Flammarion will let his imagination play on the possibilities of the flying-machine. General Hamilton's letters begin with the December number, and there will be reminiscences of Robert E. Lee and Fitzhugh Lee by the latter's roommate at West Point. Nature-faking will receive a crushing blow in the articles by Mr. Charles Livingston Bull, describing the habits of certain fur-bearing animals. The Hon. John Barrett, chief of the Bureau of South American Republics at Washington, has prepared for *The Metropolitan* an important work on the relations, commercial and political, of this country and the republics of South America.

Fiction will be represented in a new serial by Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah," and in the stories from the brave, witty, and tender pens that one looks for in this magazine. Humor and verse will be well represented.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

This popular low-priced magazine does not, as a rule, lay out its plans very far ahead, preferring to meet, to the greatest possible extent, new conditions and timely issues as they arise. Some announcements for the coming year, however, can be made, among them the continuation of "The Prima Donna," by F. Marion Crawford, and a new novel called "Barry Gordon," by William Farquhar Payson—a novel of modern American life, which the editor thinks possesses unusual merit.

There will be special articles by Willis Abbott, Stephen Bonsal, European correspondent of the *New York Times*, Prof. Irving Fisher, W. J. Henderson, music critic of *The New York Sun*, Henry W. Lucy, Prof. Brander Matthews, Clara Morris, Rev. Dr. Charles R. Parkhurst, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Churchill Williams. Short stories will be contributed by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, George

Hibbard, Edward Peple, W. L. Alden, Dorothy Canfield, Zona Gale, Charles Battell Loomis, Kate Masterson, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Thomas L. Masson, Harvey J. O'Higgins, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, and a host of other favorites.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE

The chief asset of *The National* is its ubiquitous and omniscient editor, Joe Mitchell Chapple, who is particularly in close touch with men and events at Washington, and who deals each month at first hand with the great governmental matters in a gossipy, wholesome way. He will be of special service during the coming year, with its arraying of political forces, and his comments will be supplemented by other important pens.

As the first magazine editor to visit Panama personally, Mr. Chapple brought back a comprehensive, appreciative article on that gigantic undertaking, and first published the announcement that the canal would be completed in five years. He has planned, among other features for *The National*, a personal trip to Alaska, with the object of preparing an account of that great territory, as interesting and complete as his descriptions of his former jaunts in Mexico and Canada, which will be a storehouse of interesting information, told in the cheery, travelish way so well known to and enjoyed by *National* readers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

As in previous years, and in accordance with its policy, detailed announcement of the plans and coming features of the *Review* is precluded by the nature of the magazine, the subjects treated being largely determined by events. In the words of the editor, *The Review* is a magazine of the times in which topics of commanding interest in every field of human concern are discussed by representative writers whose words and names carry authority. The editorial policy will continue impartial upon those subjects on which the mind of the world is divided, the aim being to present the reader with material to assist him in arriving at intelligent conclusions for himself.

During the coming year *The Review* expects to devote special attention to financial subjects, which will be dealt with somewhat after the fashion in which "Financier," a leading banker, has treated the subject of "Investment Securities," giving advice as to the best and wisest manner in which savings may be invested.

PEARSON'S

The strong journalistic tone which has been so noticeable in its pages during the past two years will continue to be the chief characteristic of *Pearson's* policy as to public affairs, being constructive and appreciative rather than destructive. Mr. James Creelman will continue to be the magazine's leading contributor and editorial guide in matters of national current interest. He has in preparation a series of articles of very ambitious scope. While constructive in policy, *Pearson's* will continue to be as free as ever to criticize from the viewpoint of justice.

With the completion of the Oppenheim serial in the February number, a new serial by H. G. Wells, entitled "The War in the

Air," will take precedence. This will give, with its flying-machine atmosphere, full scope for Mr. Wells's imagination. The series of articles upon great American illustrators will contain an appreciation of William T. Smedley by Perriton Maxwell, and others will follow at intervals of two months, giving examples of the illustrators' work at different periods. A unique feature, beginning with the December number, will be seven poems by Miss Carolyn Wells, illustrated by Wallace Morgan, with the title "The Seven Stages of Unrest," picturing in verse and color drawing the envy of each of the four classes into which our people may be divided, for blessing possesst by the other classes. The "Seven Stages" are, of course, the Shakespearian ages of man. Miss Wells and Mr. Morgan have recently enjoyed a small triumph in their "Fluffy Ruffles" episodes.

PUTNAM'S

The promise of success conveyed by the announcement of a revived series of *Putnam's Monthly* (absorbing *The Critic*) has been so thoroughly made good during the past year that the accomplishments of 1907 need not crowd the announcements for 1908 in the recital. A notable feature, begun this year, will, however, continue for several months—the series of thoughtful papers by Arthur C. Benson, who has renewed to a remarkable degree the lagging art of essay-writing.

Putnam's will print an article on "The American Diplomatic Service," by Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States Minister to Norway, discussing the question—or questions—"What is Diplomacy?" and "What the Practical Use of Such a Service?" There will be several articles giving unfamiliar facts and considerations concerning the life and character of Washington, and Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley will describe her personal recollections of the reception of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte in Paris, where she was living at the time. Dr. Guido Biagi, director of the famous Laurentian Library, is preparing an illustrated paper on "Dante's Workshop, in Florence and Elsewhere," and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has written about Bronson Alcott—"Emerson's Footnote," as he calls him.

There will be several illustrated papers of travel or description, and W. L. Alden, Miss Agnes Repplier, Miss Mary Moss, Mrs. Meynell, Prof. Brander Matthews, and others will contribute literary essays and reminiscences. The more important books of the year will continue to be grouped for discussion in "Essay-Reviews," signed by well-known critics, and Charles de Kay and Charles H. Caffin will continue their illuminating papers on art topics. There will also be several other important contributions on art.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Review of Reviews, unlike most other periodicals, is unable to announce its plans ahead of time, because it follows so closely the trend of events that it is difficult to lay out in advance the program of articles for a single issue. In this way, however, whatever important topics are uppermost in the public mind receive prompt and adequate attention. Nevertheless, it can be stated that the series of authentic and informing articles on the work of the various departments of the Federal Govern-

ment will be carried over into the new year, as will also the noteworthy series dealing with the great industries of America.

In "The Progress of the World" the reader will continue to find a lucid and illuminating discussion of events—American, foreign, and international.

The great quadrennial campaign and Presidential election will receive full attention in *The Review of Reviews*, as the political situation develops from month to month both nationally and in the several States. Important issues and personalities will be discussed as they emerge, and clean-cut reports of the national conventions of the great parties will be given, as well as interesting and faithful character sketches of the principal candidates.

SCRIBNER'S

How to be different from the other follows appears to have been the motive of the scholarly gentleman who has controlled the helm of *Scribner's* since the craft by that name set sail on the sea of literature. If one is to judge by results, this was the motive. There also is no beating of tom-toms in the *Scribner's* village, but the goods are displayed, to be taken or left—there is no "barker" at the entrance.

First and foremost, readers will accept with keen pleasure the announcement of a new serial by John Fox, Jr., the author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is also a story of the Kentucky mountains, and is considered the most ambitious as well as the most successful work of its author. There are few who have followed the history of the art of this country for the past twenty-five years who will not turn with eagerness to "A Chronicle of Friendships," reminiscences by Will H. Lord in three parts. An announcement of major importance is a series on "The West in the Orient," by Charles M. Pepper, Foreign Trade Commissioner in the Department of Commerce and Labor, describing the progress of irrigation, electrical and steam transportation, and modern commerce in the Near and the Far East.

There will be a characteristic short serial by Richard Harding Davis, and another by James B. Connolly, the latter a story of the modern Olympic games.

SYSTEM

The growing interest in the practical problems of business management may be indicated from the rapid growth of *System* during the past year. *System*, as its subtitle explains, is "The Magazine of Business." It is devoted exclusively to the improvement of business methods, and many of the most prominent business men in the country contribute to its pages. During the coming year extensive preparations have been made for the publication of articles from the leading financiers, bankers, manufacturers, retailers, and the executive heads of public service and other large corporations. A large part of *System* will be devoted to specific descriptions of business systems for the management of practically every form of industrial and commercial enterprise.

The leading articles for 1908 will deal with business problems of general interest, while a large part of the magazine will explain in text-book style the appli-

cation of modern methods of installing and operating the various systems, with diagrams, charts, etc.

To fill the rapidly increasing demand for information of this character from the manufacturer, the publishers of *System* last month issued the first number of a new magazine called *Factory*, which is devoted to illustrated descriptions concerning factory construction, equipment, and maintenance.

THE VAN NORDEN MAGAZINE

During the coming year, because it is a crucial one in politics and finance, which will greatly influence each other, *The Van Norden Magazine* will endeavor to keep its readers in touch with developments in both. A feature will be a series of articles, running through the year, in which the most pressing political problems before the American people will be discussed by the best authorities obtainable.

It is the editorial policy to make the magazine solidly informing, virile, and at the same time interesting. In order to make it appeal as a more or less popular publication it will print in each issue sixty-four pages of descriptive articles, averaging something more than one good picture, reproduced in half-tone, to the page. These articles will be cheery in tone and readable, but generally upon some practical subject.

THE WORLD'S WORK

The World's Work for 1908 will picture the men and the events of most importance to the country. It will deal with the Builders, the constructive geniuses of our time, portraying in pictures and in type the figures who are making the America of the next decade.

The notable articles on the "Money Kings" will be continued in three more broad articles—one on the "Trust Companies," one on the "Savings Banks," and a third article surveying and reviewing the whole banking field. *The World's Work* will also continue to deal with the "Public Domain," including articles on the "Forest Lands," on "Coal and Coal Lands," and on the probable results of "Irrigation Fifty Years Hence."

In striking contrast Mr. Rollin Lynde Harte will record and appraise the "Growth of Beauty" in city, town, and country, showing how men everywhere in our country are making the most of natural opportunities to increase our sense of beauty.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

It is to all possessors of the spirit of youth, not restricted to boys and girls alone, but as belonging to every active man and woman, that the *Companion* offers its companionship of mind and heart; and the principle involved is the same as that assumed by its founder in 1827.

The program for 1908 is so large that only a general outline can be given in the space at command. For the Presidential year, with its highly treasured privilege of American citizenship—a voice in the election of the Chief Executive—there have been prepared three papers of national importance: "Our Duties to Our Ex-Presidents," by the Hon. Grover Cleveland; "Respect for Law," by Governor

Folk of Missouri; and "The Public Duty of Newspaper Readers," by President Hadley of Yale.

A long list of special articles is announced, including an instructive account of the new industrial growth of our own South; "The Hollanders at Home," by Maarten Maartens; "Public Schools in England," by Horace Annesley Vachell; and "The Marvels of Machinery," by Carroll D. Wright. "Talks on Practical Topics" will comprise a highly valuable series of articles by eminent authorities in their several departments; and the staff writers, who are more numerous on *The Companion* than on any periodical in the country, will as usual furnish the informative papers which it is their custom to provide. The thoughtful attention paid to its fiction by *The Companion* needs no reminder to its readers, who are also familiar with the ability and inclusiveness shown in its departments. This periodical has been careful to maintain an unvarying standard price to all its subscribers and the public, having always disapproved of the combination, cut-rate method of subscription.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

The Historians' History of the World.—A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited, with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisers and Contributors, by Henry Smith Williams, [LL.D. Vols. I.-XXV. Illustrated. Large 8vo. New York: John Wanamaker.

This monumental work, now issued under new auspices, is the outcome of several years' labor on the part of Dr. Williams and his collaborators, among whom are Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, Prof. F. York Powell of Oxford, Dr. Alfred Rambaud of the University of Paris, and Dr. Adolph Harnack of the University of Berlin.

The intention of the originator of "The Historians' History of the World" was to give the history of the world from the earliest known times as written by the world's greatest historians, or, in the words of the editor-in-chief, to present "a comprehensive narrative of the development of nations as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of all ages." It is in one sense a compilation, but it is a compilation of unique character, the main bulk of the work being made up of direct quotations, cited with scrupulous exactness, but so artistically joined together by the learned staff of writers, that, but for the deftly inserted reference letters, in minute type, representing the authors and works to be found in a key at the end, one can not tell, save by the style, where the narrative shifts from one author to another.

The method of arrangement involves the story of each nation, told, primarily, by the greatest historians of that nation. For example, the story of the Greeks is told by Plutarch, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Strabo, and Polybius. In modern history especially, however, the writer of another country is often the final authority, being, as a witty man said, "a kind of contemporaneous posterity," particularly as the corrective of a native writer's enthusiasm.

Christmas Century

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CURRENT POETRY

The Silences of Life.

BY FREDERIC E. SNOW.

The purple flushing of the eastern sky;
The stately progress of the sun toward even;
Night's mantle droppin' from the quiet heaven;
The holy hush which brings God's presence nigh;
The dusky woods where cooling shadows lie,
Where birds are still and Nature to repose
Sinks gently down; dews falling on the rose;
Mountains sublime in distance looming high;
The smile of friends when love surpasses speech;
The hand-clasp given when sorrow is too deep
For words.—Ah me! the silences of life
Are mightier far and higher lessons teach
Than all its noisy clamor! Let us reap
The bliss of those who keep themselves from strife,

—*The Outlook* (December).

A Thanksgiving.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

It is the mellow season
When gold enchantment lies
On stream and road and woodland,
To gladden soul's surmise.
The little old gray homesteads
Are quiet as can be,
Among their stone-fenced orchards
And meadows by the sea.

Here lived the men who gave us
The purpose that holds fast,
The dream that nerves endeavor,
The glory that shall last.
Here strong as pines in winter
And free as ripening corn,
Our faith in fair ideals—
Our fathers' faith—was born.

Here shone through simple living,
With pride in word and deed,
And consciences of granite,
The old New England breed.
With souls assayed by hardship,
Illumined, self-possess'd,
Strongly they lived, and left us
Their passion for the best.

On trails that cut the sunset,
Above the last divide,
The vision has not vanished,
The whisper has not died.
From Shasta to Katahdin,
Blue Hill to Smoky Ridge,
Still stand the just convictions
That stood at Concord Bridge.

Beneath our gilded revel,
Behind our ardent boast,
Above our young impatience
To value least and most,
Sure as the swinging compass
To serve at touch of need,
Square to the world's four corners,
Abides their fearless creed.

Still fired with wonder-working,
Intolerant of peers,
Impetuous and sanguine
After the hundred years,
In likeness to our fathers,
Beyond the safe-marked scope
Of reason and decorum,
We jest and dare and hope.

Thank we the Blood that bred us,
Clear fiber and clean strain—
The Truth which straightly sighted
Lets no one swerve again.
And may almighty Goodness
Give us the will to be
As sweet as upland pastures
And strong as wind at sea.
—*Collier's Weekly* (November 23).

**For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better
Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.**
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and
vigor. An excellent general tonic.

THE SIN OF HOARDING.

The Secretary of the Treasury was greeted with loud cheers a few days ago when he said in a speech before the Merchants' Association in New York that if the money now being hoarded "were at once put back to fulfil its functions in the channels of trade, there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations." If this be true, then the people who are hoarding the money through fear of panic are themselves the very ones who are causing the panic, or, at any rate, delaying its end. The New York *Evening Mail* imagines the hoarder asking, "Can't I do what I want with my money?" and replies that "he can not, because it is not his money." It then goes on to elucidate thus:

The currency that he calls his own is a part of the circulating medium of the country. He has an interest in it and a claim upon it, yet it is a small interest and claim. His share of the currency that passes through his hands is about half of the five or six per cent. interest he expects to get on a reasonably conservative investment. When he locks up specie and greenbacks in a safe-deposit vault or hides them away at home he is "fencing the common" of free currency. He is taking to his own use what chiefly belongs to others.

These facts appear at once in a comparative statement of the whole stock of money in use in this country and its total wealth. On the first of October there was \$2,805,859,374 of money in circulation, exclusive of that "held in treasury as assets of the government." The national wealth as represented in railroads and farms and mines and factories and real estate is at least \$120,000,000,000. The proportion of money to wealth is little better than one-fiftieth. Every dollar of currency has to do its part in the exchanges of business in representing nearly \$50 of wealth. When a man hoards a dollar as his own he is asserting the right of exclusive possession over something to which the business community has forty-nine times as much title as he has.

If the savings-bank depositors of this State alone should each assert his right to hoard "my money," there would not be a gold piece or a gold certificate, a silver piece or a silver certificate, a bank-note or

WHAT WAS IT

The Woman Feared?

What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve.

A woman in Ohio says:

"I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had a—I dislike to write or even think of what I feared.

"Seeing an account of Grape-Nuts, I decided to try it. After a short time I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared but was still bad enough. However, I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts.

"Since that time my bowels have been as regular as a clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying.

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind is as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."



The International Jury, Paris, 1900

Twenty-one of the World's Most Critical Music Masters
including seven piano-forte manufacturers

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With the eyes of the musical world centered on this supreme test and alongside such time-honored products as the Bechstein, the Bluthner, the Becker and the Erard—famous instruments of the Old World—the Baldwin triumphantly vindicated its claim to recognition as the modern standard of piano excellence.

No greater tribute was ever paid to artistic merit and true musical quality. The Baldwin is the only American piano ever awarded a Grand Prix.

Speaking of the exacting conditions which surrounded this great victory for the Baldwin, the "Musical Courier" of Sept. 22, 1900, says:

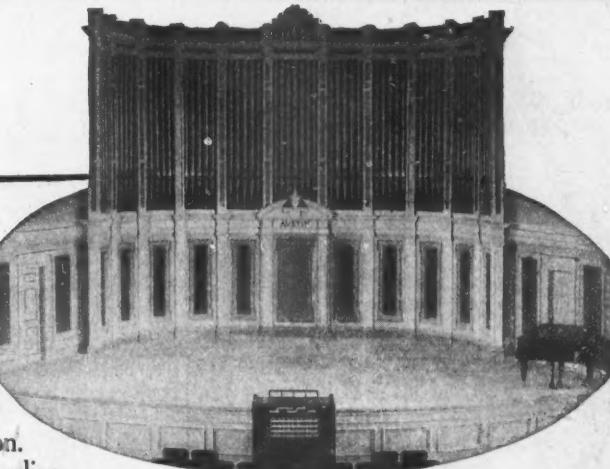
"It should never be forgotten that no such tests were ever made before and that certain precedents and traditional methods connected with the International Exposition Awards operated against a new piano, which had never been in competition with the great makers of the Old World."

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		1826 California St. DENVER	New Auditorium Bldg. LOS ANGELES
		H. A. Weymann & Son 1010 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA	W. F. Kunkel & Co. 119 N. Liberty St. BALTIMORE

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The Baldwin Piano



THE organ shown in the illustration was built by the Austin Organ Company for the Auditorium Building at the Jamestown Exposition. The instrument embodies

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

a copper cent left in the country. The banks of deposit, the Subtreasury, and the pockets of the people would be swept as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

That is why hoarding is properly denounced as both barbaric and wicked. It is foolish besides, because the utmost it could do, barring the decimating effects of fire and theft and accident, would be to preserve about one-fiftieth of the national wealth, while sacrificing a large part of the remainder by the paralysis it would entail on production and the destruction it would carry to the earning power of capital. The man who hoards is about as wise as the man who confines his efforts, when his house is afire, to carrying out the bird-cage when he is needed at the pump.

Individuals, however, are not the only ones engaged in this reprehended practise. "Hoarding by banks," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "is infinitely worse than hoarding by individuals, and yet some of the banks throughout the country are practically hoarding excessive sums of money, doing exactly what they would themselves condemn in individuals." The Philadelphia *North American*, similarly, blames the Wall-Street interests that have been accumulating cash for months as war funds for "crowding weaker rivals to the wall when the situation became acute and in acquiring control of properties which they had long looked upon with jealous eyes." The banks, too, "have cramped and crippled commerce by persistent calling of loans unnecessarily," while their "rank offense" is "the failure of so many of them to issue their rightful share of the country's currency." It adds:

If, as *The Evening Post* declares, the withdrawal [by depositors] of that \$50,000,000 because of the alarm caused by the revelations of dishonest trustees, chains of banks used for gambling, traction thievery, and Harrimanism, is chiefly responsible for the stringency, there has been no month of the eighteen past when the national banks could not have replaced that \$50,000,000, with millions more for good measure.

It is generally conceded that much of the trouble is due to hoarding. The amount sequestered by the general public is a matter of speculation. The bankers' spokesmen place it at \$50,000,000. That Standard Oil and its allies have been hoarding on an extensive scale is believed in many quarters. But it is not susceptible of proof at present.

One definite, concrete, undeniable fact does stand forth, however: The banks have hoarded and are hoarding to the exact extent of the circulation they have not taken out.

To banker, merchant, manufacturer, and workingman alike *The North American* puts this straight question: What do you think of a bank that has the power to issue currency and will not do it because it can make a little more money out of the nation's necessities, at a time when the great industries and commercial interests of the land are facing a possible stopping of the wheels, blocked by no lack of credit nor demand, but solely by lack of actual cash?

Mr. Bunker, how do you defend this?

One New York bank, famous as one of the strongest financial institutions on this continent, could add \$2,500,000 to the country's currency within a week. It shows no disposition to issue a dollar of new money. Yet it is believed that this very bank during the last fortnight has received deposits of large sums from the national treasury.

Let no banker delude himself into the belief that the workingmen and all other citizens, unskilled though they be in the complexities of finance, will not be able to understand this matter. Technicalities will not save you from the condemnation of all right-thinking Americans. The truth is too plain, the guilt too palpable, to be screened from public vision by the usual long-winded and intricate sophistries of the money mart

Bad and unpatriotic as the individual hoarder is, he is not clothed with the hoarding banker's moral obligation, and is less unpardonable an offender against his country and his countrymen.

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Underwear

Wright's Health Underwear differs from common underwear in that it protects the wearer from catching colds. It is made, as no other underwear is, on the wonderful Wright's loop-fleece principle. Upon the foundation fabric is woven a myriad of tiny loops of wool forming a fleecy lining to the garment. This open woven fleece gives the skin the requisite ventilation, allows the pores to breathe, carries off perspiration and allows it to evaporate outside, leaving the skin dry and healthy.

Ordinary catch-cold underwear is tightly woven, non-absorbent, holds the perspiration on the skin—chills the body and gives colds. With its many advantages Wright's Health Underwear costs no more than common underwear. Ask your dealer for it and write for free book, "The Loop of Health and the Fleece of Comfort."

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The simplest apparatus made, guaranteed to work perfectly and last for years. Big and little homes need it. Send today for booklet.

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PERSONAL

David Belasco in the Theater.—David Belasco, the eccentric genius of the American drama, and the builder of the New Stuyvesant Theater in New York, is the subject of some amusing stories in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The writer tells of Mr. Belasco's wonderful power of concentration, of his odd little habits at home and on the street, and then of his peculiarities in the theater. We read:

When an actor has rehearsed especially well, the playwright-manager shows his delight by walking over to him and presenting him a coin from the loose change in his pocket. Whether it be gold or silver, of small or large denomination, the first coin his fingers have touched in their exploration of his pocket is theirs. Some new actors have been embarrassed by the proffer from the melancholy-eyed man; others have stared haughtily at him while the blood of indignation mounted their cheeks. A whisper from one of the old members of his company is needed: "Take it! It's one of the governor's little ways. We are all children to him, and he treats us as such."

Mr. Belasco never scolds his players, never raises his voice from its pleasantly low pitch to adjure them to improve. He talks gently to them—"woos them," he says, "as one would woo a woman." One actor in the new company which is playing "The Grand Army Man" tried again and again to read a line as the author-producer wished. David Belasco was patient, but at each reading his habitual sadness deepened. He thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out all that it contained, a dime, and placed it on the table before him, and said:

"Now, try once more. If you read the line right this time you get that."

Thus adjured, the actor tried. David Belasco said no word, but the dime went back into his pocket.

He always tries to spare the actor's feelings. When he has found it impossible for the actor to read a line as he has written it, he has often said: "Well! Well! How did I come to write such a stupid line! We'll change it! There, now, you read this better—of course; it is a better line."

He works practically without rest and without sleep. Since he came to New York a penniless boy, twenty-five years ago, he has never been out of his studio or his theaters for four days, except when the neuralgia penalty is laid upon him for excessive work.

"People say to me—rest. Rest!" he exclaimed. "I can't rest while there is anything to be done. I promise, but I rest by working—for me work is rest."

His tastes are simple. Across the street is a dairy

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum Food Coffee, instead of ordinary coffee. An Ills. woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



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I WANT 3 CENTS FOR THIS 10 CENT CIGAR
BECAUSE I MAKE IT AND SELL IT DIRECT TO YOU

No traveling man's salary, no distributor's percentage, no retailer's profit enters into the cost of my cigars. If any or all of these had to "make something" out of the cigar, I'd have to keep on adding to its price, without adding quality, until it became a 10 cent cigar, just as any other brand which is sold in the old-fashioned "Soak-it-on-to-the-Smoker" way.

Just remember that the actual value of tobacco and workmanship in any retailer's 10 cent cigar is never more than 3 cents.

NON PLUS ULTRA PERFECTOS

is a hand made cigar, Cuban style, Havana Seed filled, genuine imported Sumatra wrapper—*The Original Standard 10 cent Brand* known to smokers of good cigars everywhere. It's exactly as big as the picture, and tastes as good as it looks.

Send \$2.90 for 100, or if you hesitate, \$1.50 for 50 of these fine 10 cent cigars, and if you don't like any or all of them, I'll buy them back and not charge you for those you've smoked.

You'll have to pay cash, because I won't open an account for the next man. If he didn't pay me, I'd have to add to your 3 cents the amount I lost on him.

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lunch counter where David Belasco goes boldly, striding a stool, and looking with a child's pleased expectancy down the long counter for his favorite edible—pie. Two slices of pie, one of custard, the other of apple, a glass of milk, and the manager, refreshed in body and spirit, runs most undignifiedly back across the street, dodging cars with the pained surprise of a countryman, and reenters his office to conjure more amusement miracles.

In many respects he is like a child. "He would give away everything he has in the world if we didn't restrain him," cry his harassed men of business. He is the ideal Democrat of Jefferson's dreams. He has no conception of the passage of time. His personal representative, who accompanies him home, has sat on the doorstep on midwinter nights, a literally freezing audience, while Mr. Belasco, afire with a new idea of dramatic effect, acted the parts of all the chief scenes of a new drama on the sidewalk.

When the Belascos moved into the neighborhood the policeman threatened arrest for disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. Mr. Belasco's abstracted offer of a dollar made the guardian of the peace snort angrily. A dramatic scene, not in the plans of the manager, was about to ensue when Mrs. Belasco and her daughters arrived from an after-the-opera supper.

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While the enemy writhed under the judge's words, the enemy's eyes wandered to the face of the complainant. The stored-up wrath of many years exhibited itself in no illuminating flash of countenance, no irrepressible eloquence of eye or word. David Belasco stuck out a derisive tongue.

He speaks always in terms of sentiment. He who has discovered and developed many obscure dramatic persons, when asked how he recognizes talent, has no formula as to voice or walk or appearance. He waves beauty away as of no relevance.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Stinging Things.—Mrs. WAYBACK—"I notice these here submarine torpedo boats are named after stinging things mostly."

MR. WAYBACK—"Ye don't say? Wonder if any uv them are named 'Soap Agent,' 'Portrait Solicitor,' 'Rheumatic Specialist,' or 'Patent-Churn Pedler.'"—Puck.

Another Hero.—"Were you frightened during the battle, Pat?"

PAT—"Not a bit, sor. Oi kin face most anything whin Oi have me back to it."—The Circle.

A Flatterer.—"Yes, ma'am," the convict was saying, "I'm here just for trying to flatter a rich man."

"The ideal!" exclaimed the prison visitor.

"Yes, ma'am. I just tried to imitate his signature on a check."—Tit-Bits.

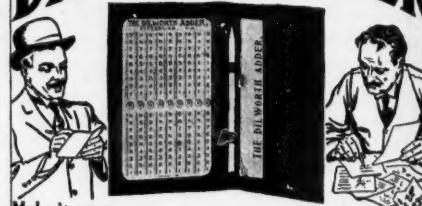
Still Ahead.—"Willie" Collier, the comedian, was an irrepressible member of a barn-storming combination which some ten years ago, did the "tank" towns of the Middle West.

The company had been doing a poor business for several weeks when a certain town in Illinois was reached. Just before the curtain went up that night, Collier was standing at the curtain "peep-hole," sizing up the audience.

"How's the house, Willie?" asked another player.

"Well," answered Collier, "there are some out there. But," he added, impressively, "we're still in the majority, old boy, still in the majority!"—Harper's Weekly.

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"And didn't you?"

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Reason for Objection.—"FOND MOTHER"—"Why don't you like your room-mate at college, Reginald? The professor told me he would be a good companion for you, because he studies so hard."

YOUNG COLLEGIAN.—"But, mother, he uses so many sesquipedalian words."

FOND MOTHER.—"That settles it, my son. I don't want you to be contaminated by association with anybody who uses such dreadful language."—*Baltimore American*.

Knew Ready Money.—"There's a Wall-Street man out in front," announced the shop boy.

"You wait on him," said the jeweler. "I'm busy with this farmer gentleman. That Wall-Street feller doesn't want anything more than a collar button, I judge."—*Washington Herald*.

Deserved Them.—"MISTRESS"—"Why, Bridget, it seems to me, you want very large wages for one who has had so little experience."

BRIDGET.—"Sure, mum, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?"—*Life*.

Decidedly Realistic.—"WIGGS"—"Scribbler's new novel is very realistic, don't you think so?"

WAGGS.—"Yes, indeed. When I came to a six-page description of a yawning chasm it actually put me to sleep."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Impossible Paragraphs.—The publisher sends his compliments and three turkeys to the new author, wishing him a merry time of it.

While riding in his magnificent new automobile recently our leading poet ran over several of his poor relations, who were riding to town in an ox-cart.

There is a literary man in town who has ten barrels of Kentucky XXX in his cellar, and the stuff has been there ten years it has never been sampled.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Turkological.—Even a turkey doesn't cut much ice unless it is well dressed.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

One on the Fish.—"Doin' any good?" asked the curious individual on the bridge.

"Any good?" answered the fisherman, in the creek below. "Why, I caught forty bass out o' here yesterday."

"Say, do you know who I am?" asked the man on the bridge.

The fisherman replied that he did not.

"Well, I am the county fish and game warden."

The angler, after a moment's thought, exclaimed, "Say, do you know who I am?"

"No," the officer replied.

"Well, I'm the biggest liar in eastern Indiana," said the crafty angler, with a grin.—*Recreation*.

How Wellman Will Tell the Pole.—"How will you know when you have really crossed the pole?" said a Washington debutante to Walter Wellman.

"Oh, that's easy," responded Mr. Wellman, carelessly. "The north wind will become a south wind."—*Success*.

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What He Wanted.—A very bald-headed man went into the barber-shop in the American House in our town, and, plumping himself down in the chair, said,

"Hair-cut!"

Ed, the barber, looked at him a moment and replied:

"Why, man, you don't need no hair-cut—what you want is a shine."—*Life*.

Ambitions.—The toiler in the city had been given an advance in salary.

"Now," he said, jubilantly, "I can begin saving to buy a farm."

Out in Washington the agriculturist looked at the check received for his season's wheat.

"Another such crop or two and I can move into the city," he mused.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 15.—Oxford University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on Emperor William.

November 16.—The new Cunard-line steamship *Mauretania* leaves Liverpool on her maiden trip. She carries nearly \$14,000,000 in gold and 2,000 passengers.

November 18.—Secretary Taft is the guest of General Pflug at Vladivostok.

An attempt is made to destroy by fire the government headquarters at Santiago.

Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the well-known arctic explorer, dies in London.

November 19.—Official announcement confirms the report that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, English Prime Minister, is to go into virtual retirement because of ill health.

November 20.—The Government of Salvador issues a decree granting amnesty to political prisoners and allows the return of exiles; President Figueroa restores constitutional guarantees. Secretary Taft arrives at Harbin; the American squadron sails from Vladivostok.

November 21.—Following the discovery of a bomb plot against the dictatorship, Portugal is now in a state of political chaos.

Domestic.

November 15.—Delegations visit Governor Hughes at Albany to urge direct nominating primary elections.

November 16.—The American Federation of Labor votes against national ownership of railroads and mines.

November 17.—Washington's new \$4,000,000 union station is used by the railroads for the first time. The historic depot where Garfield was shot is now abandoned.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma issues a call for the Legislature of the new State to meet December 2.

November 18.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny is not in violation of the Federal Constitution.

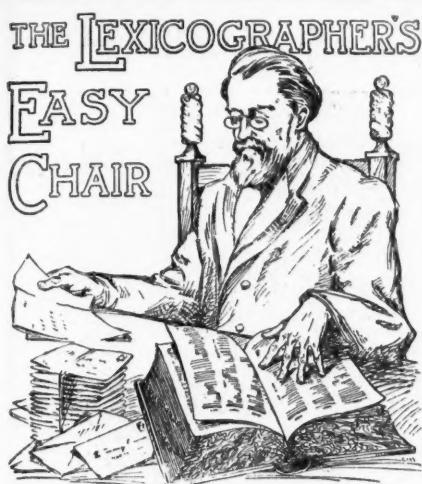
The American Federation of Labor goes on record as opposing all immigration to the United States from Asiatic countries.

November 19.—Responses to the Government's plans to relieve the financial stringency by issuing \$100,000,000 Treasury certificates and \$50,000,000 Panama-Canal bonds indicate that both will be oversubscribed.

November 20.—President Roosevelt forbids Federal office-holders to promote the third-term boom.

Delegates from fifteen Atlantic-coast States organize, at Philadelphia, the Atlantic Deep-waterways Association.

November 21.—Governor Cummins is forced to call out the Iowa militia to prevent a prize-fight at Davenport, Ia.



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"J. B. W., Winter Haven, Fla.—"Please give a complete definition of the word *instinct*."

In man instinct is a natural or acquired aptitude; a sense of what is fitting, whether natural or acquired. The instinct of animals is held by many to be of the same nature, but inferior and restricted, as the intellect of man. Instinct is the guide of animal life, embedded in the organic structure of the animal as reason is the guide of rational life; it is a natural, spontaneous impulse that moves animals, without reasoning, toward actions that are essential to their existence, preservation, or development.

"S. C. T., Altoona, Pa.—"(1) What is the distinction between the endings *-er* and *-or*, meaning one who does a given thing? (2) Please explain the meaning of *liquidate*, as used in financial reports."

(1) These suffixes are both used for the same purpose, and the distinction between them is simply historical and orthographical. In the spoken language their pronunciation is usually alike, but it differs in legal terminology and certain terms from the Latin that are not fully Anglicized. In treating this subject at length Dr. James A. H. Murray says:

"In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to verbs from Latin stems, and to those formed with *-ate*, usually end in *-or*, being partly adoptions from Latin and partly assimilated to Latin analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., *-er* is often used, as in *inspector*, *respecter*; *projector*, *rejecter*. In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter*, *assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often, however, neglected) as *accepter*, *acceptor*.

The Romanic *-our*, *-or* of agent-nouns has been in most places replaced by *-er* where the related verb exists in English; in special sense we have *Savior*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar*, *beggar*, the spelling *ar* is a survival of the Middle-English variant *-ar* (e). The agent-nouns in *er* normally denote personal agents (originally only male persons, tho this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents and hence also mere instruments; e.g., *blotter*, *cutler*, *poker*, *rol'er*, etc.

(2) To liquidate an indebtedness is to satisfy it by delivering the amount due or the value of it. To liquidate a bankrupt's affairs is to reduce them to order and precision, determine the amount of them; adjust. *Liquidation* is the act of ascertaining the amount of the assets and liabilities of a person or a business firm and adjusting and settling his or its indebtedness.

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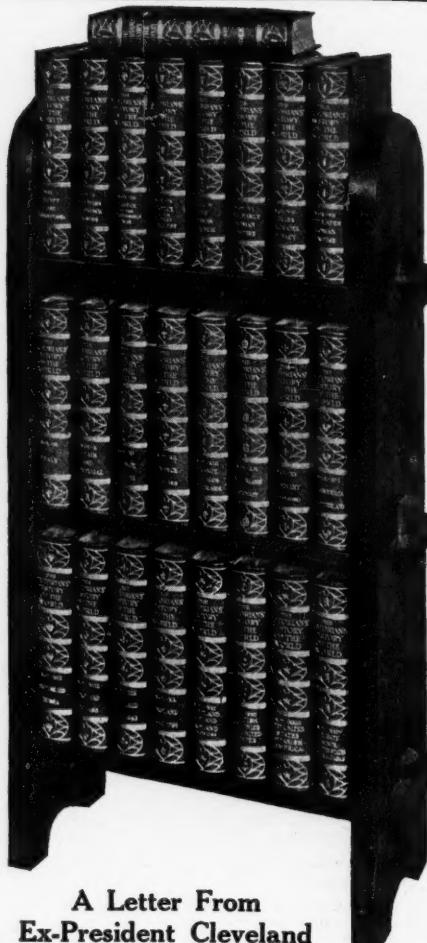
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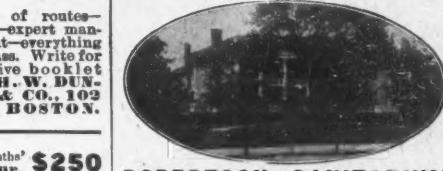
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